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Part One
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GOLD GAINS A POINT

Silverites a Minority in the Committee.

HILL NAMED FOR CHAIRMAN

Free-Coinage Men Give Notice that They Will Contest.

DANIEL WILL BE THEIR CANDIDATE

The Fight Between the Factions Will Begin When the Convention Is Called to Order.

MICHIGAN'S GOLD MEN SEATED

Nebraska's Gold Delegation Is Placed on the Roll—The Texas Contest Withdrawn.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The situation on the eve of the convention is by no means satisfactory to the silver leaders. The day has but added to their difficulties. In a preliminary encounter with the sound-money Democrats of the National Committee, they were worsted. That committee this afternoon decided that Senator Hill should be named as temporary Chairman of the convention. The silver men had begged Mr. Hill not to enter the contest for this honor, but his Democracy is not of that kind that yields to Populistic clamor, and he refused.

The test of strength in the committee had come a short time before, when the proposition to seat the contesting delegates from Nebraska was made. The vote stood 27 to 23, and the figures were the same in the Hill case. Some of the votes in opposition to Mr. Hill were cast by silverites acting as proxies for sound-money members of the committee.

The proceedings up to this point were not free from unpleasant incidents. The silver men lost their heads completely when they saw that they were outvoted and insisted upon a settlement of the Michigan contest, which is to be the vital one of this convention. If, as they assert, they intend that the convention shall unseat the sound-money delegates from Michigan, their proper course to-day was to permit the case to go over for action by the convention. Instead, they brought it before the committee, sitting as a jury, and it was decided in favor of the sound-money men.

There can be no question of the regularity of the credentials of these delegates. Now that they have been approved by the committee, they can be rejected only by the convention. Their rejection by that body undoubtedly would lead to a bolt by the sound-money men, the excuse for which would be strengthened by the palpable injustice of the convention's action.

The sound-money leaders are quite well satisfied with the existing conditions. Their opponents have placed weapons in their hands.

There does not appear to be any doubt that the silverites will refuse to accept Senator Hill as temporary Chairman. Senator Daniel of Virginia is their candidate. If they follow the advice of the hotheads, there will be war immediately upon the presentation by Chairman Harrity of Mr. Hill's name.

There is a probability that the Committee on Credentials will throw out the Michigan sound-money delegates and that the convention will indorse this action. The likelihood of such action would be lessened if the sentiment for the abrogation of the two-thirds rule were stronger. A canvass made to-day showed that there was a majority of about 100 of the delegates in favor of the retention of the time-honored rule. This being the case, there is nothing for the majority to do but seat the silver contestants from Michigan, if a free-coinage man is to be nominated. The attempt to adopt this programme would bring on the most sensational fight of the convention.

AN EXCITING MEETING.

Factional Strength Early Shown—Proxies Aid the Silverites.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The National Committee, beginning its meeting at noon to-day, transacted its business at a single session, disposing of all the contests for seats and voting, 27 to 23, to report the name of Senator David B. Hill of New-York for temporary Chairman of the National Convention. The first test vote in the committee was on this proposition, and it showed the relative gold and silver strength of the organization. The silver showing was made by the presence of several proxies for members of the committee who would have voted for Mr. Hill had they been present. There were also one or two members of the committee who within the last few days had announced the transfer of their allegiance from gold to silver, notably J. L. Norris of the District of Columbia and Arthur Sewall of Maine.

The first business in order was the calling of the roll of Secretary Sheerin, which showed the following present:

Alabama—HENRY D. CLAYTON.
Arkansas—T. V. McRAE, proxy.
California—M. F. TARPEY.
Colorado—CHARLES S. THOMAS.
Connecticut—CARLOS FRENCH.
Delaware—LEWIS C. VANDERGRIFT.
Florida—SAMUEL PASCO.
Georgia—CLARK HOWELL, Jr.
Idaho—BERRY N. HILLIARD, proxy.
Illinois—BEN T. CABLE.
Indiana—SIMON P. SHEERIN.
Iowa—J. J. RICHARDSON.
Kansas—CHARLES W. BLAIR.
Kentucky—THOMAS H. SHERLEY.
Louisiana—JAMES JEFFRIES.
Maine—ARTHUR SEWALL.
Maryland—L. V. BAUGHMAN, proxy.
Massachusetts—JOSIAH QUINCY.
Michigan—DANIEL J. CAMPAU.
Minnesota—D. W. LAWLOR, proxy.
Mississippi—CHARLES B. HOWRY.
Missouri—JOHN G. PRATHER.
Montana—A. J. DAVIDSON.
Nebraska—TOBIAS CASTOR.
Nevada—R. P. KEATING.
New-Hampshire—A. W. SULLOWAY.
New-Jersey—MILES ROSS, Senator J. J. Smith, proxy.
New-York—WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN.
North Carolina—F. H. BUSBEE.
North Dakota—WILLIAM C. LEISTIKOW.
Ohio—GEORGE E. GILLILAND, proxy.
Oregon—FREDERICK V. HOLMAN, proxy.
Pennsylvania—W. F. HARRITY.
Rhode Island—RICHARD B. COMSTOCK, proxy.
South Carolina—M. L. DONALDSON.
South Dakota—JAMES M. WOODS.
Tennessee—HOLMES CUMMINS.
Texas—O. T. HOLT.
Vermont—BRADLEY B. SMALLEY.
Virginia—J. TAYLOR ELLYSON.
Washington—HUGH C. WALLACE.
West Virginia—JOHN SHERIDAN.
Wisconsin—Senator W. F. VILAS, proxy.
Wyoming—W. L. KUYKENDALL.
Alaska—A. L. DELANEY.
Arizona—CHARLES M. SHANNON.
District of Columbia—JAMES L. NORRIS.
New-Mexico—H. B. FERGUSON.
Oklahoma—T. M. RICHARDSON.
Utah—SAMUEL A. MERRITT.
Indian Territory—ROBERT L. OWEN.

Why Texas Withdrew.

Secretary Sheerin stated that the Clark contestants from Texas, known as gold men, had withdrawn from the further contest for seats in the convention. The withdrawal was accompanied by a statement of the reasons which impelled them to enter upon the contest and now to voluntarily abandon it. This statement was read by the Secretary, and made a part of the records of the committee.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, representing the "steering" committee of the Bimetallic League, was given an opportunity to address the committee. He stated that the silver men had no candidate to present for temporary Chairman. The selection of any one who was in accord with the idea of the silver men would be acceptable to them, and he urged, in the interest of harmony, that the wishes of the majority of the convention be not antagonized in the choice. He was heard with respectful attention, but no answer was given to him, and he withdrew.

The committee decided to proceed with the consideration and settlement of the contested cases first, and that from Nevada was settled in favor of Gen. Keating and his associates, silver men, without a vote.

In the cases over which a contest was made fifteen minutes were given to each side for argument. The first case of that kind called was that of John P. Frenzel (gold) against Charles M. Cooper, (silver,) from the Seventh (Indianapolis) District of Indiana. Mr. Cooper made his own argument, while ex-Attorney General Green Smith spoke for Mr. Frenzel. Cooper had been recognized by the State Convention of Indiana, and he was placed on the temporary roll by a vote of 47 to 1, the negative vote being cast by Mr. Campau of Michigan.

The Michigan Contest.

A contest brought by the silver men for seats for three districts in Michigan was argued for the contesting gold men by Elliott G. Stevenson, Chairman of the gold delegation, and for the silver men by Daniel J. Campau, the Michigan member of the National Committee. On motion of Charles S. Thomas of Colorado the gold men were placed on the temporary roll, Mr. Campau's being the only vote cast for the contestants.

D. J. Mahony spoke for the contesting gold delegates from Nebraska, headed by Tobias Castor, and he warned the Democratic Party, through the National Committee, of the danger there was before it of defeat at the polls should it nominate a Populist rather than a Democrat. C. J. Smythe replied for the Bryan silver delegation, and by the first test vote of the afternoon—27 to 23—it was decided to place the Castor delegation on the temporary roll.

Next came the Ohio contest—that from the Eighteenth District—wherein John H. Clark and A. M. Raff, gold men, sought the places of Conrad Schweitzer and W. S. Potts, silver men. The gold men had been recognized by their District Convention and the silver men by the State Convention, and their cases were presented to the committee by Mr. Clark in person for himself and Mr. Raff, and by John C. Welty for the silver men. The committee voted—24 to 17—to sustain the decision of the State Convention, and gave the silver men a place on the roll.

A rather unexpected contest came up from South Dakota, where a delegation of silver men, headed by Dr. Ross, sought to secure the seats certified by the State Convention to the delegation headed by Delegate F. M. Stover. It was a clear case of silver against gold, but the committee decided, without the formality of a ballot and practically by a unanimous vote, to seat the Stover or gold delegation.

Bryan Is Surprised.

This ended the contests for seats in the convention, as far as the National Committee was concerned. Mr. Bryan was somewhat surprised at the action in the Nebraska case, having been firmly of the opinion that the gold men had no show. When the result was announced, he said to a reporter:

"Well, we received more than the silver votes of the committee anyhow, and will be seated by the Committee on Credentials without question, because we have as clear a right to a place in the convention as the delegation of any State."

Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson was more than usually smiling and complacent when the vote upon the Michigan contest was announced to him. "You will notice," he remarked, "that Mr. Campau's motion to seat the silver delegates received only his own vote, and that the motion to give the gold delegates their seats was made by Charles S. Thomas, one of the leading silver members of the National Committee."

"What will be done in the convention about the matter?" Mr. Dickinson was asked.

"Oh, that's immaterial, quite immaterial," he replied airily, as he walked away.

Senator Hill Selected.

The committee then decided to recommend a temporary Chairman of the convention, and Mr. Clayton, the delegate from Alabama, nominated for that place Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia. He spoke briefly in support of his nomination, urging the committee to recognize the overwhelming majority in favor of free silver that was known to exist among the delegates to the convention, and at the close of his remarks he was loudly applauded.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan of New-York presented the name of Senator David B. Hill, setting forth his capabilities as a presiding officer and his merits as a Democrat.

No other candidates being named, the committee proceeded to ballot, and Mr. Hill was chosen by a vote of 27 to 23.

Mr. Hill received the votes of the committeemen from the following States and Territories:

Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Alaska—27.

Committeemen from the following States and Territories voted for Senator Daniel: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, Virginia, Wyoming, Arizona, New-Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Indian Territory, and the District of Columbia—23.

James Jeffries, the committeeman from Louisiana, was not recorded as voting. His support had been expected by the friends of Senator Hill.

The Silver "Bluff."

After the result of the vote had been announced, the only exciting incident of the afternoon occurred. Mr. Thomas of Colorado rose and stated that he had been assigned to the unpleasant task of notifying the committee that in case the Senator from New-York was selected as the choice of the majority, that a minority report would be made, and the name of John W. Daniel of Virginia would be presented to the convention as a substitute. Mr. Thomas said:

The views of the Senator from New-York on the currency question are at variance with these of a majority of delegates to the convention. He stands as the representative of the Eastern gold men. We have been informed by the press that these men have sent delegations here to influence the action of the convention, and statements have been made by these men in the press, and at public meetings which they have held in this city that they will agree to no compromise, and will spare no effort to accomplish their end. We would say to them that the majority will accept no compromise, and also will spare no effort to secure their purpose, which is to name a man in accord with their views. They do not desire to work in secret, but to fight in the open, and therefore notify the committee that a minority report will be presented with John W. Daniel named for temporary Chairman of the convention, and they will ask that this deliberative body be permitted to select a presiding officer who is in accord with the views of the majority.

In conclusion, Mr. Thomas asked Chairman Harrity, in view of the statement that had been made, what kind of reception the silver men might expect to be accorded to a motion to substitute the minority for the majority report.

Mr. Harrity responded with promptness and some feeling that such a reflection upon the Chairman as was implied in the question was not justified. He was only the organ of the committee, and should endeavor to discharge the duties that were incumbent upon him with absolute impartiality and a strict regard for the rights of the members.

Sheehan Makes a Speech.

Mr. Thomas disclaimed any intention to reflect in the slightest degree upon the Chairman of the committee.

Lieut. Gov. Sheehan followed Mr. Thomas in an impassioned speech, which evoked applause at intervals from the gold men on the committee. He said:

I recall that four years ago, sitting in this very room, then, as now, members of the Democratic National Committee, Mr. Thomas and I labored and voted side by side to secure the nomination as temporary Chairman of the convention, about to assemble, of William C. Owens of Kentucky. Mr. Owens, it is well known, was opposed to the nomination of the man who, as developments afterward proved, was the choice of an overwhelming majority of that convention. We were successful then, as I remember, by about the same vote as that by which the committee to-day has determined to recommend the selection of the Senator from New-York. But, as I also remember, there was on that occasion no Democrat so disloyal to the only existing National Democratic organization as to even suggest to the convention that it repudiate the judgment and overturn the decision of the National Committee. On the eve of the gathering of the next National Convention, such action as that outlined in the declaration of Mr. Thomas will establish a most dangerous precedent, and those who support him in the attitude that he has assumed must be responsible for whatever may occur, for which their acts may be taken as an example.

Mr. Sheerin, Secretary of the committee, was named as temporary Secretary of the convention and John I. Martin as Sergeant at Arms.

This completed the business before the committee, and at 5:45 P. M. it adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

Mr. Hill Unmoved.

The moment the vote on the temporary Chairmanship was announced, Don M. Dickinson, who was in the committee room, rushed out, and, tearing down the corridor to Senator Hill's room, which was at the extreme end of the hall, announced the result. Mr. Hill received the news in his usual impassive way. Gathered in the room at the time were ex-Secretary Whitney, ex-Gov. Flower, Smith M. Weed, and others. All congratulated the Senator on his selection. Mr. Whitney and the other gentlemen had been waiting to hear from the National Committee on the temporary Chairmanship question, and on the announcement of the result left the Senator's room. Mr. Hill was asked if he was satisfied with the result of the vote.

"Oh," said the Senator, with a shrug of his shoulders, "I don't care anything about it; it makes no difference to me one way or the other."

"Will you prepare a speech as temporary Chairman?" was asked.

"Well, now," said Mr. Hill, "I don't think I will, for divers reasons. What's the use of preparing a speech I may not have a chance to deliver?"

"Do you think the convention will refuse to accept the National Committee's recommendation?"

"I don't know. It's hard to tell what the enemy will do under the circumstances. I am prepared for anything that is possible to happen."

SOUND-MONEY MEN PLEASED.

Action of Committee in Naming Mr. Hill Satisfies Them.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The action of the National Committee in selecting Senator Hill for temporary Chairman and in seating the Michigan and Nebraska gold delegates was applauded by every sound-money man here. Perry Belmont, who arrived to-day and who is at the Palmer House, and Don M. Dickinson expressed great gratification at the result.

"If we had a few more days we might do much more," said Mr. Dickinson.

John D. Crimmins said: "The work of the National Committee to-day was a victory for sound money at every point. The selection of Senator Hill is a most excellent one and it is good politics. It will put the silver men in the position of being the first to bolt from party customs if they override the recommendation of the committee. Sound money did well to-day, but to-morrow—oh, to-morrow!"

"There is a great deal of satisfaction on all sides among the sound-money men over the selection of Senator Hill for temporary Chairman," said ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy to-night. "If he is not elected, and if the silver men offer to affront so prominent a party leader and so able a Democratic leader as Senator Hill, the silver men will injure their cause distinctly among the sensible conservative Democrats of the country. I have heard that the silver men propose to defeat Senator Hill. I cannot understand that kind of politics."

TRAMP CHASED WITH AN ENGINE.

He and His Confederates Had Tried to Hold Up a Train.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 6.—A gang of tramps undertook to hold up a west-bound Pennsylvania Railroad freight train to-night as it was running from Waverly to Elizabeth.

They assaulted a brakeman and drew a revolver on the engineer. The police here were notified, and the train stopped when it reached this city. Detectives McGrail and Decker and Officer Bishop grappled with some of the gang, and, after a sharp scrimmage, overpowered two of them.

Another fellow ran along the high railroad trestle. Detective Decker gave chase, but the tramp would have escaped had not the engineer, cutting loose from the train, joined in the pursuit. The detective, who had fired twice at the fugitive without effect, boarded the engine when it reached him, and was rapidly overhauling the tramp. He then plunged from the trestle down the high embankment and fled into the heart of the city. A crowd joined in the pursuit, and he was finally cornered. He showed fight, and tried to draw a pistol on the detective, who stunned him with a blow that broke the butt of the officer's revolver.

LAY TOGETHER WITH THROATS CUT.

Triple Murder or a Double Murder and Suicide in Marion.

PALMYRA, N. Y., July 6.—The little village of Marion, four miles north of this place, is excited over what may prove to be a triple murder or a case of murder and suicide.

This morning the neighbors, noticing no stir around the residence of Frank O. Murdoff, broke open the door and found Mr. and Mrs. Murdoff stretched out upon a bed with their throats cut. Life was not extinct, but they are both unconscious. Search being made for their daughter, she was found in bed, unconscious from some drug, supposed to be chloroform.

Nothing had been stolen, apparently, from the house, so the robbery and murder theory does not seem plausible. Mr. Murdoff seemed to be contented, and had no financial troubles.

The three persons were still alive, though insensible, to-night.

Menagerie Gets a Cinnamon Bear.

Director Smith of the Central Park Menagerie yesterday received a cinnamon bear cub named Knuttsford, from Primrose & West's Minstrels. The cub is now about two months old, and was captured about ten miles from Salt Lake City by George W. Holmes, who was compelled to kill the mother. It was presented to Primrose & West by Holmes while the minstrels were in Salt Lake City in April, and traveled with the company to California.

George Law Very Ill.

George Law is seriously ill at his home, 259 Fifth Avenue, and is not expected to live. He was taken ill three weeks ago and acute meningitis developed. For the past three days he has been unconscious. He has been attended by Drs. Bourke and Gouley, who, yesterday, called in Dr. Janeway for consultation. At an early hour this morning it was said that Mr. Law's death was a question of only a few hours.

The July Grand Jury.

The July Grand July was sworn in yesterday in Part I., General Sessions, by Recorder Goff, who charged it, without mentioning any specific matter requiring investigation.

Frederick Wagner, 8 Union Square, was made foreman.

NEW-YORKERS ARE FIRM

WILL MAKE THE BEST FIGHT POSSIBLE TO SAVE THE PARTY.

Mr. Whitney Will Take a Seat in the Convention—Preparation Made for a Hasty Meeting to Decide on Bolting—Mr. Sheehan Again Chosen as National Committeeman—Ex-Gov. Flower Will Be Chairman of the Delegation.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Ex-Secretary Whitney will sit as a delegate in the convention after all. At a meeting of the New-York delegation to-night at the Auditorium Hotel he was substituted in place of Ashbel P. Fitch of New-York City. Mr. Whitney was present at the delegation meeting and made no objection to the proceeding.

The meeting of the New-Yorkers was held at 8 o'clock, and while it did not settle any question of the attitude which the State will take, it listened to reports of the work of the sound-money men since they came here, and had a tone which was decidedly in favor of maintaining the fight as long as possible.

On the question of a bolt or of a refusal to take part in the proceedings after a silver candidate has been nominated, the only reply to be had is the one which Senator Hill made at the first meeting of the gold men last week:

"We will cross that bridge when we come to it."

The Tammany delegates have had some advice to-day from the leaders who are not of that organization to consider if it were not their duty to the party to withhold any support from the free-silver heresy. But the disposition of the Tammany man is to bolt nothing that has the stamp of regularity upon it.

The meeting of the New-Yorkers attracted a crowd that filled the Auditorium parlors. The session was executive, and continued for about three hours, in which time a great deal of routine work was transacted.

William F. Sheehan, the member of the Democratic National Committee, was chosen as his own successor. It has been reported that he did not want another term. But after consultation, the delegation asked him to serve. He was re-elected without opposition.

Ex-Gov. Flower was made Chairman of the delegation. He took the chair at once, presiding over the subsequent deliberations of the meeting. Representative George B. McClellan was made Secretary. The following were selected to serve on the Convention Committees:

Smith M. Weed—Credentials.
Senator Hill—Resolutions.
Frederic R. Coudert—Organization.
Elliot Danforth—To notify the Presidential candidate of his nomination.
Clinton D. Beckwith—To notify the Vice Presidential candidate.
J. D. Bell—Honorary Vice President.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan gave a detailed account of the action of the National Committee during the day with reference to the contests from Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, and in selecting Senator Hill as the candidate of the gold men for temporary Chairman.

"Is there any precedent for a convention's refusal to ratify the selection made by a National Committee?" asked De Lancey Nicoll.

"No, there is none, so far as I know, and this was admitted by silver men in the room of the National Committee to-day," replied Mr. Sheehan.

Smith M. Weed then gave a review of the work done by the gold men since their arrival here, and among other things he attributed the action of the National Committee in making Senator Hill the Chairman of the temporary organization to their influence.

"What will be done?" was asked, "if the convention decides to overturn the action of the National Committee?"

Gov. Flower replied that the delegates were commissioned by the State to represent the State as Democrats, and it would be proper for the delegation to stand by the party so long as Democratic principles prevailed.

Senator Grady presented a resolution, worded in sarcastic terms, expressing the thanks of the delegation to the National Committee for its action in selecting Senator Hill for temporary Chairman, and not overriding the wishes of the New-York delegates. The resolution was adopted.

There was considerable informal discussion of the action the sound-money men should take if the silverites attempted to carry through any of the extreme measures which have been discussed as a part of the programme. No formal action was taken further than the implication contained in an announcement, which evidently contemplates a quick conference during a recess of the convention to determine a line of policy. This was that arrangements had been made to hold a conference to-morrow at the Washington Park Clubhouse, which is but a short distance from the convention hall, "in case a conference is needed."

TAMMANY MEN ARRIVE.

Braves Are Few and Remarkably Undemonstrative—for Them.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Tammany's special train arrived in two sections at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and the Tigers made their entry on the convention scene as quietly as so many lambs. There was no hurry about their coming. There were fewer than 200 of them, the smallest number of braves that have attended a National Convention in the past twenty years.

The special train traveled as one section of ten cars until Buffalo was reached, when two sections of five cars each were made of the train. One section came over the Lake Shore and the other over the Michigan Central. They arrived here within a few moments of each other, and by 11 o'clock all the braves were in the lobby of the Auditorium, having their rooms assigned to them. "Wiskinskie" Daniel M. Donegan was invited behind the desk by the clerks and he assigned the rooms.

Tammany had not been in town ten minutes when there was a great demand for its badge. This is the neatest badge here. From a gold-rimmed bar, which is inscribed "Tammany," depends a miniature American flag, to which is attached a portrait of Tammany, the Indian chief from whom the organization derives its name. On the reverse of this is a star, the Democratic State emblem, surrounded by the words, "Chicago, July 7, 1896." "Wiskinskie" Donegan could not immediately supply the demand for the badges, because he had lost his trunk temporarily. Later in the day he found it, and several hundred badges were distributed.

The braves had some sport on their way here. Those in the first section concluded that they ought to bring a candidate with them to Chicago who could not be accused of being crazy on the silver question, so they posted this sign upon the car windows:

For President—Tom Dunn.
For Vice President—Tim Sullivan.
Platform: Don't sell bonds. Give them away.

Mr. Dunn is the leader of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District. He took the joke good naturedly, and when he arrived here he was hailed as "President Tom."

A New-Yorker who met Mr. Dunn, said, as he shook hands with him: "Well, Tom, mighty glad there is one sane candidate for President here anyway."

"I'll tell you what I'll do when I'm President," said Mr. Dunn, "I'll annex Ireland."

Most of the Tammany leaders came in on the special train. The party included John C. Sheehan, Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Congressman George B. McClellan, Congressmen Sulzer and Walsh, Aldermen Kennefick, Campbell, and Brown, Assemblyman Andrews, ex-Sheriff John B. Sexton, ex-Police Justices Daniel F. McMahon and Patrick Divver, William Pitt Mitchell, Register Sohmer, and County Clerk Purroy.

Three Tammany men who were conspicuous here four years ago are absentees this year. Richard Croker and W. Bourke Cockran have long since fallen out with each other. They are both now in Europe. The other absentee is William H. Clark, the ex-Corporation Counsel, who was one of the advisers the Wigwam had in 1892. He remained in New-York City this year. There is some coolness between him and some of the present leaders of Tammany, which prevents one of the best of Tammany's advisers from taking an active part in its affairs at present.

STALWART JERSEYMEN.

They Stand Like a Rock for Sound Money—All Good Fighters.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The New-Jersey delegates met in their headquarters at the Auditorium Annex this morning, and were serenaded. They did not know whether to take this as a compliment or not, for when the big bass drum was turned so that the inscription could be read it was learned that the music was by Hobart's Band, a musical organization from one of the Western States.

The Jerseymen remarked that they could not be alarmed by music by any Hobart band in existence, and then they held a meeting to determine on committee members and officers for the convention.

Senator James Smith, Jr., was selected as a member of the National Committee to succeed Miles Ross. This was by unanimous action and without a struggle. Allan L. McDermott was made Chairman of the delegation and W. D. Edwards Secretary. Henry D. Winton was selected for the Committee on Rules, E. P. Meaney for Credentials, George A. Helme for Permanent Organization, J. J. Bergen for honorary Vice President of the convention, and G. K. Krueger to act on the Committee of Notification. The delegation then had a brief discussion as to candidates, and adjourned until the afternoon.

The Jerseymen were positive on two or three questions. They expressed themselves as in favor of the two-thirds rule in making nominations, and on any proposition from the silverites to abrogate that rule they profess to be ready to make a prolonged fight. They also are in favor of a protracted fight for a sound-money platform. With these two propositions before them, they went out to ascertain what was to be the programme of the sound-money men.

They met again in caucus at 4 o'clock, and for two hours were in session, preserving the utmost secrecy as to what was going on. While they were there they received a delegation from Pennsylvania, headed by John J. Curley of Philadelphia, who came to urge the claims of ex-Gov. Robert Pattison.

The Jerseymen assured the Pennsylvanians that they had come here without a candidate, and that they were opposed to each and every one who was being boomed by the free-silverites, and with this encouraging information Mr. Curley went away fairly well satisfied.

The Jerseymen then discussed whether or not they should declare for any candidate until the programme of the sound-money men should be known fully, and, so far as they committed themselves after the meeting, no absolute action was taken.

One of the delegates said that the delegation was not prepared to announce any choice, because it did not know what it would do if a silver platform should be adopted. If the time should come when the delegates should feel that they could participate in the nomination of a candidate they would prefer Pattison to any one yet in the field.

The delegation considered for some time the Michigan contest, and after learning the merits of the case passed a resolution instructing Mr. Meaney, its member of the Committee on Credentials, to favor the regular delegation as against the contestants, whom the silverites were proposing to bring into the field, expressing the opinion that on all the facts in the case the regulars were entitled beyond question to sit in the convention.

The delegation also expressed itself as in favor—first, last, and all the time—of maintaining the two-thirds rule. The delegation is thus formally in line with the programme of the sound-money men.

CONNECTICUT ALL RIGHT.

Her Delegation Wants No Nonsense as to the Money Question.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Connecticut delegation met at its headquarters, in the Palmer House, this morning and perfected its organization. Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller is Chairman and ex-Judge Lynde Harrison will serve on the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Harrison will have several suggestions to make to that committee, and he will make it clear that Connecticut wants no nonsense on the money question. The delegation will cast its vote every time and on all propositions for sound money.

Ex-Congressman Carlos French has been re-elected as National Committeeman.

Ex-Gov. Waller is co-operating with the gold men in every way possible. If the conditions here were different and there was any chance of nominating a sound-money man, Connecticut would push Mr. Waller for the Presidency. The Connecticut delegation is made up as follows:

Delegates at Large—Miles B. Preston of Hartford, Lynde Harrison of New-Haven, Thomas M. Waller of New-London, and James Aldiss of Torrington.

District Delegates—E. D. Coogan, William Kennedy, Cyrus G. Beckwith, M. J. Houlihan, F. A. Morrell, C. P. Lyman, H. R. Butler, and L. Tinger.

Charles H. Fowler of New-Haven is one of the alternates.

The Connecticut men wear blue badges with the State coat-of-arms at the top, and over the coat-of-arms a nutmeg.

Alexander Troup of New-Haven, a free-silver advocate who ran for delegate and was defeated, is here working with the silver men. He favors Senator Daniel for President. Mr. Troup is editor of The New-Haven Union, and was Collector of Internal Revenue in President Cleveland's first Administration.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Mrs. Adolf Menard and her daughter, Eva, were terribly burned by an explosion of a gasoline stove at their home, Northampton, Mass., yesterday. The daughter, who was eighteen years of age, died from the effects of her injuries. She had attempted to replenish the fluid without extinguishing the jets which were burning. The flames ignited the clothing of the girl. Her mother ran to her assistance, and her clothing also became ignited. Their screams brought neighbors to the house, and both were found on the floor with their clothing burned off, their faces blackened, and their bodies and lower limbs badly burned. Mrs. Menard's condition is critical.

—The trial of Samuel C. Carpenter, accused of murdering his paramour, Mrs. Rachel Hockwell, in Phillipsburg, N. J., will be begun to-day in Belvedere, N. J. Carpenter is a wealthy man, and has been the most prominent citizen in Asbury, Warren County, N. J.

—The safe in the office of the Nelson Morris Beef Company, Hudson, N. Y., was blown open with powerful explosives early Sunday morning by burglars and casually taken.

THE SILVER FANATICS ARE INVINCIBLE

Wild, Raging, Irresistible Mob Which Nothing Can Turn from Its Abominable Foolishness.

SOUND-MONEY MEN SURELY DOOMED TO DEFEAT

They, However, Have Won in the Encounter Before the National Committee—Hill Named for Temporary Chairman.

ALL THE CONTESTS ALSO DECIDED IN THEIR FAVOR

Improbable, However, that They Will Enjoy Their Triumph Long—Silverites Say Mr. Hill Shall Not Take the Gavel—No Doubt They Are Strong Enough To Make Their Word Good.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The fight between the opposition of free silver and the infatuated devotees of a debased coinage began this afternoon with a skirmish in the National Committee, out of which the sound-money men came victors.

Upon the eve of the convention the sound-money forces are standing shoulder to shoulder, calm, resolute, knowing their rights and prepared to assert and defend them. The silver men are united in a demand for a free-silver plank and candidate. Upon the make-up of the ticket they are scattered widely. Bland leads, with less than 300 votes that he can call his own; Boies comes next with less than 200 delegates committed and doubtful. After these come McLean, Matthews, Stevenson, Pennoyer, Bryan, White, and Teller, all silver candidates, and Pattison, the sound-money candidate, who will be worked for, unless all the sound-money men shall be forced, out of self-respect and a sense of obligation to their constituents, to abandon the convention.

Two features of to-day's work were interesting. One was the adoption by the Bland men of the old Blaine tactics of throwing their man into prominence. This was in the face of a strong and openly expressed Southern hostility to Bland, upon the reasonable ground that he is not fitted by natural ability and training for the office of President. The Southern opposition was supported by furious but unworthy attacks upon Bland by Democrats who had discovered an objection to him in the fact that his wife and daughter were Roman Catholics. This attack did not appear to do Bland as much harm as the more reasonable and justifiable objection offered by the Southern men, who coupled their opposition to Bland with advocacy of the nomination of Teller.

A most remarkable effort is that being made here for Teller. It is directed by the Democratic and Republican associates of Teller in the Senate, and by a throng of Populists who marshal most enticing arrays of figure to show that Teller, a Republican and protectionist, would be a much more available opponent of McKinley than any Democrat in all the forty-five States.

With more than 300 delegates still in doubt as to whom they will vote for, even on the first ballot, it is plain enough that it is anybody's race. Any one of the men mentioned to-day, or none of them, may be nominated. The controlling Democrats of the convention are in such confusion and so absorbed by the one prevailing sentiment, that it would not be surprising if a whirl should be created for Teller and the convention stampeded to him after a brief struggle by the Bland and Boles men to prevent a repetition of the unfortunate experiences of 1872.

The Democratic sound-money and "slush-money" forces will have their first great encounter to-morrow, soon after the National Convention shall have been called to order by Chairman Harrity. It will come on the very first motion, before the prayer of the Chaplain has ceased echoing through the vast hall. Following an old custom, rarely departed from in National or State Conventions, the National Committee selected Senator David B. Hill as temporary Chairman. With a confidence that was not justified, it was assumed that the committee would be affected by the noisy and dictatorial silver crowd, and that a majority would be obtained for Senator John W. Daniel, chosen to be the leader of the free-silver forces. By a majority vote—slender, it is true, but sufficient—the National Committee named Hill instead of Daniel.

This action was the last and most interesting one of a long session of the committee, during which the silver men were beaten in every contention in which the sound-money men were interested. With a fatuity that seems to characterize all the attempts of the silver men, they insisted upon submitting the Michigan contests on the merits, and expressed their willingness to abide by the decision of the committee. So clearly did the Stevenson or gold delegation establish its right to seats that the committee voted to seat it, thus taking the ground from under the Michigan silverites, and furnishing the gold-standard men with the very opportunity they sought for.

The silver men may undertake to undo the work that has been done. Resort to unusual or harsh methods will give the minority an excuse for resenting a high-handed course, and may increase the excitement that promises to be an inevitable condition of to-morrow's session.

Vice President Stevenson's friends made an effort last night to sneak their favorite into the circus "under the canvas." As a forlorn hope, it was not conducted with conspicuous brilliancy, and it does not promise to be followed by success. It was not to much purpose that he had waited until July 5, 1896, to assert, very timidly, that he owed an election to Congress in 1878 to his advocacy of free coinage, when silver hardly was an issue before the country. Stevenson might be nominated; but the chances for him are not as good as they were four years ago. His own State, under the control of Altgeld, has not a word for him; Teller would be preferred to Stevenson by the Altgeld crowd.

With about 300 votes with which to meet about 600, it is inevitable that the sound-money men must be beaten. Whether they shall be beaten or be successful, they already have accomplished a great part of the task undertaken for the party. Mr. Whitney expressed the general opinion of all the sound-money men when he said to-night: "We came here to enter a protest against the adoption of a course that must, if persisted in, inflict incalculable harm to the Democratic Party. We have protested. We shall protest until we are no longer entitled to be heard. That is all there is in it."

Not exactly all, perhaps, because Mr. Whitney shares with most of his resolute friends the conviction that in a convention that resorts to all methods short of personal violence to suppress a minority because it represents a part of the country that cannot understand or accept the free-coinage lunacy, the time may come when it may be necessary for the Eastern delegates to withdraw, to report their action to their constituents and to trust to them for the justification that they are convinced they will have won.

The non-participation plan among the Eastern delegates does not promise to be adhered to by all the sound-money delegates. Pennsylvania has a candidate in ex-Gov. Pattison. If the State should determine to present him and vote for him the delegates would be regarded as bound to abide by the action in which they should participate, although Mr. Pattison should not be nominated. Should the other Eastern delegates remain in the convention, it is probable that their votes would be cast for Pattison.

It is expected that an animated debate will follow the motion by Chairman Harrity that Senator Hill be the temporary Chairman and the proposition from the minority of the National Committee that Senator Daniel's name be substituted. Such a debate took place in the Republican National Convention of 1884 here in Chicago. The National Committee then offered Powell Clayton of Arkansas as temporary Chairman, as representing the Blaine men. Henry Cabot Lodge, for the Arthur and Edmunds opposition, moved to substitute the name of John R. Lynch of Mississippi. There was a long debate then, and Lynch was chosen by forty majority, the National Committee being beaten.

To-morrow's debate will afford the sound-money men the opportunity they have contended for, in the preliminary struggle, to set forth the grounds of their opposition to the course indicated by the Populistic Democrats. There is no lack here of men of ability as speakers to express the convictions of the Eastern men, with whom the West is anxious to part company. Some of the most vigorous and convincing of the sound-money men are Western men who do not share the insane aversion of the East that has been cultivated until it has produced a new sectionalism quite as intense as any that ever has affected the country or menaced the integrity and success of a party.

The statement is made late to-night that the silver men have concluded not to try to unseat the sound-money delegates from Michigan. Committeeman Thomas of Colorado and other rabid silver men say they will have votes enough without trying to steal any. The sound-money leaders are puzzled to know where the votes are to come from. To many here it is clear that if the sound-money men should stand together they could dictate the nomination of any one not connected with the sound-money movement.

The silver men would like to know whether the sound-money men will take this responsibility. The question adds to the worriment of silver leaders. Senator Hill is not bothered by the declaration

of the silverites that they will refuse to accept him as temporary Chairman. He is in this fight to stay, and will regard lightly the refusal of the cranks to permit him to wield the gavel. Mr. Hill's course here has excited the admiration of some of the silver men, and they hate to humiliate him. They cannot humiliate him.

Mr. Hill says he is expected to make a fight on the floor of the convention. Certainly he is in the humor for it.

A CONDITON OF CHAOS

No Suggestion of Harmony at the Silver Headquarters—A Lot of Irreconcilable Cranks.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Silver Headquarters, at the Sherman House, to-day gave one an idea of chaos. Silver leaders came in and out and held conferences. Delegates and camp followers wandered in, stood around and carried on animated financial discussions. Schemes and rumors flew around at short intervals. But in it all there was no suggestion of harmony.

The knowledge that there was a serious division in the steering committee and threats from various delegations that the committee would not be allowed to conduct the convention, added no better feeling during the morning. The leaders, however, after several conferences, compromised on some points, and so ended the prospect of open warfare.

Choice Collection of Cranks.

The gathering at the hotel included silver cranks of all descriptions. A. J. Warner, President of the American Bimetallic Union; Dr. J. J. Mott, Chairman of the National Silver Party; James B. Weaver, Populist candidate for President in 1892; John P. St. John, the New-York banker; "Coin" Harvey, and a dozen others, representing every kind of mushroom silver organization and silver idea, were to be seen hobnobbing with the extreme silver men in headquarters and in odd corners of the hotel.

Gen. Warner and Dr. Mott had a conference with Senator Jones of Arkansas early in the afternoon. They expressed a desire to discuss the situation with the Democratic leaders, and an appointment was made for to-night.

No Democrat for Weaver.

The advent of Gen. Weaver caused much joy to the Boies men. They had counted on Weaver's State pride and supposed friendship for Boies, and believed he would turn the Populist sentiment toward the Iowa man. Gen. Weaver, however, sadly disappointed them. He said sympathetically and repeatedly that the Populist Party would refuse to support a regular Democrat. He said they would support Senator Teller or Sibley of Pennsylvania, but would refuse to support either Boies or Bland.

Gen. Warner, who has been anxious for a non-partisan nomination, because of the influence that would be given to the Bimetallic Union by such action, told the leaders that Senator Teller would make a strong race against McKinley, even in Ohio, and the Colorado man was the only available candidate for the proposed consolidation of the silver forces.

"Coin" Harvey, the rampant silver advocate, who wrote "Coin's Financial School," discouraged the silver men all the afternoon. He said Teller could not be elected and that the case of any man nominated by this convention would be hopeless. He also canvassed the delegations in an endeavor to secure several convention tickets.

Demands of Labor Agitators.

If the silver leaders were to place in the platform every crazy notion that has been brought to them by the cranks who have regarded a free-silver convention as an ideal harbor of refuge, they would have quite as remarkable a document as that promulgated by the notorious Omaha Populist Convention.

One of the latest schemes was presented to Gov. Altgeld to-day. It involves a slap at President Cleveland. Such schemes are numerous. It has been presented by T. W. Harper of Terre Haute, Ind., attorney for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and F. W. Arnold, Secretary and Treasurer. They want the convention to indorse the proposed contempt law, which would take away the power of Federal Judges to stop strikes by injunction and contempt proceedings. The firemen also want a plank for arbitration in strikes.

No Platform Ready.

The suggestion was not received warmly, but it was timely, because the silver leaders to-day devoted much time to consideration of the platform. They realized that the convention was only one day ahead, and deemed it wise to consider the platform matter in advance of the appointment of the Committee on Resolutions. They have not settled even on the wording of the tariff plank, while a dozen and more perplexing questions have not received even serious attention. Frequent consultations on the various planks were held during the day, and attempts were made to sound the various delegations, but the result was unsatisfactory.

CAUCUS OR NO CAUCUS

Not Determined Whether the Silverites Shall Make a Slate to Support in the Convention.

CHICAGO, July 6.—A conference of the accredited representatives of free-silver delegations assembled at the Sherman House at 2 o'clock this afternoon. They represented 400 votes. Senator Harris of Tennessee presided, with T. O. Towles as Secretary.

After much discussion, Senator Tillman of South Carolina asked that the roll be called by States to decide whether the silver men should get together and make a slate for officers of the convention and President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported in open convention by all silver men.

The vote on this proposition stood: Yeas, 118; nays, 80; undecided, 220, as follows:

Alabama, undecided 22; Arkansas, aye 16; California, no 18; Colorado, aye 8; Florida, undecided 8; Georgia, undecided 26; Idaho, no 6; Illinois, undecided 48; Indiana, no 30; Iowa, undecided 26; Kansas, no 20; Mississippi, aye 18; Missouri, aye 34; Montana, undecided 6; South Carolina, aye 18; Tennessee, undecided 24; Texas, undecided 30; Utah, no 6; Wyoming, aye 6; Arizona, aye 6; District of Columbia, undecided 6; Indian Territory, undecided 6; New-Mexico, aye 6; Oklahoma, aye 6.

All other States not mentioned were unrepresented.

Previous to the vote, and leading up to it, was a long debate. Gov. Tillman of South Carolina said it was to his mind essential to present a firm front, and to accomplish this organization must be had. The "gold bugs" were here trying to sow the seeds of disruption and disorganization, and were sparing no means in their power to do it. They were playing on the vanity of men by putting the bee a-buzzing, where, if the bee was lively, it would be the last place it would seek honey. Yet its effect was felt even now in the fact that silver men hesitated to take the lead and keep it.

Gov. Altgeld of Illinois said that from what he understood yesterday no silver conference could be held which would include all the six hundred and odd silver delegates in the convention. Nevertheless, if such a conference seemed to those present wise and prudent, Illinois would be found acting in concert to promote the silver cause.

Illinois had no candidate to present and was hampered in no way which could interfere with her giving her best efforts to nominate a candidate upon a platform that would command a majority of the votes of the people in November.

Still, there might be some danger in a conference of so many as 600 men with no rules to guide them, and, unless all speeches were eliminated, and they simply came down to voting on propositions and men, the conference might find at its close that it left them less united than at the beginning.

Mr. O'Donnell of Colorado reiterated his remarks of last Friday night that it was necessary for the silver men to get together, so that the "gold bugs" of the East could not throw their 300 votes in a body to some silver man least objectionable to the gold bugs, and thus nominate him. Such a man, nominated in such a way, he declared, could not carry Colorado.

Without taking any action, but with the understanding that each of the delegates present would endeavor to get in touch with his delegation, and ascertain if any changes had taken place, the conference adjourned to meet again later on in the evening.

At the meeting this evening the matter of making a slate for the convention was not determined. The conference gave its attention solely to determining how many votes could be secured to support the proposition to make Senator Daniel temporary Chairman in place of Senator Hill.

The number of votes spoken for was 574, with 16 more expected before the convention should be called to order, making 590 for the silver men's temporary Chairman. It was arranged that Senator Jones, who presided at the conference, should make the motion in convention in favor of Senator Daniel for temporary Chairman. A resolution presented by Senator Jones was adopted, calling on all silver delegates to be in their seats by 11:30 to-morrow.

OHIO WILL SUPPORT McLEAN.

The Delegation, However, Will Not Be Bound by the Unit Rule.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Ohio delegation had an important and interesting meeting to-day, and the upshot of it was that the delegation will go into the convention practically unpledged, but with an overwhelming majority in favor of the candidacy of John R. McLean.

Trouble was started by the introduction of a resolution by Gen. E. B. Finley that the delegates be instructed to vote for McLean as a unit. The resolution was debated bitterly for some time, and McLean was subjected to considerable criticism. S. S. Holding of Cleveland led the attack, and was joined by Barton Smith of Toledo and L. A. Claypool of Springfield. Mr. Smith made some remarks in opposition to the unit rule, while Mr. Claypool maintained that Mr. McLean's newspaper had not been a straight-out Democratic journal, and that McLean, therefore, was not a good man to indorse.

Friends of Mr. McLean defended him warmly, but said they were not particular about the adoption of the unit rule. All they wanted was that the vote of Ohio should be cast for him. Several of the gold men expressed their intention of voting for McLean, and said their opposition was directed entirely against any attempt at gag rule.

Gen. Finley finally amended his resolution so as to make it read that the Ohio delegation should present Mr. McLean as its candidate for President, and requested all delegates to vote for him. To this proposition an amendment was offered providing that the delegation cast its vote for McLean, but said that if his chances became hopeless individual members be permitted to vote for whom they pleased. The propositions were vigorously debated. Judge Patrick made a conciliatory speech, in which he said that while he would not have selected McLean as the Ohio candidate, he would support him. Tom L. Johnson said he was sorry that the question of unit rule had been brought up, but admitted his willingness, in the interest of the party, to bow to the will of the majority. Ulrich Stone made a speech in defense of the unit rule and lauded McLean. A motion was finally made that the whole subject be laid on the table, and this was finally adopted, after an agreement that the delegation express its preference for candidates by an informal vote. The vote resulted as follows:

McLean, 38; Bland, 2; Carlisle, 1; Blackburn, 1; Pattison, 1; no choice, 2.

A resolution thanking Calvin S. Brice for the great ability and skill he had shown in conducting the affairs of the Democratic Party also met with opposition. Ulrich Stone asked for a roll call on the vote of thanks, and he was seconded by John D. Foster. While the roll call was in progress Mr. Stone withdrew the demand, but Mr. Foster persisted, and the call was made. There were only two negative votes, Mr. Foster and Mr. Johnson.

Mr. McLean was in the chair when the delegation met, but he surrendered his place to Thomas J. Cogan of Cincinnati.

Messrs. Thurman and Finley were nominated for the delegation's choice on the Committee on Resolutions, but Gen. Finley withdrew during the balloting, and Mr. Thurman was declared elected by a vote of 22 to 21.

Gen. Finley withdrew from the room during the balloting and had a consultation with Mr. McLean, and when he returned the announcement of his withdrawal was made.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, makes public the following:

"The papers publish a dispatch purporting to have been sent by me on July 4 from Indianapolis to Beriah Wilkins, indorsing the candidacy of John R. McLean for the nomination for the Presidency. I beg to say that the dispatch is a clumsy forgery, fabricated to deceive, and is a vicious attempt to use my name and position in the labor movement for a purpose foreign to the aims of the American Federation of Labor.

"This is not written to prejudice Mr. McLean's candidacy or to further that of any other gentleman, but in the interest of our cause, the members and devotees of which have a right to insist that, as their executive officer, I shall in no way influence the choice."

A LITTLE TURPIE BOOM.

The Matthews Club Favors the Senator for President.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The prevailing topic of discussion about the Indiana headquarters to-day was the incipient boom for Senator Turpie's nomination, which appeared to have been coincident in its inception with the arrival of the Matthews Club from Indianapolis last evening. "Is the movement sincere, or is it simply a scheme to kill off Matthews?" was asked.

"It certainly is sincere," answered John R. Wilson, ex-Clerk of Marion County, (Indianapolis.) "The only organization of any force on the ground is that of the Bimetallic League, and the managers of that organization just sit back and say 'Turpie.' Why, last night there were voluntary assurances of support from several State delegations, including those of North Carolina, which, I am told, is solid for Turpie; of Alabama, Georgia, and other Southern States. Those people down there can't go Teller, and they think that Turpie is the man for the time and the occasion."

"Well," said Oscar Henderson, ex-Auditor of State, "I hope the delegation will make no mistake. Senator Turpie is an able man with a clean record, and a less assertive man it would be hard to find. He is modest almost to the point of timidity, and never spent an hour in self-seeking."

The Indiana delegation, it is reported, has decided not to re-elect S. P. Sheerin as its representative on the National Committee. He has been Secretary of the National Committee for eight years. The objection to him is that he is a gold man.

BOOMERS ARE ACTIVE

The Fight for Candidates Growing Bitter—Teller Puts Out an Attractive Bid for the Nomination.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The boomers of the different candidates were astir early. With the beginning of the convention only a day distant, they realized that there was no time to lose. The Bland men, who had been assured yesterday of the support of the Illinois delegation, had the satisfaction of learning at noon that at a caucus of that delegation it was decided, by the vote of 42 to 1, to stand by Bland.

The Illinois caucus was held at the Sherman House, and was the occasion of much excitement. While the delegates were sitting behind closed doors the corridor outside was filled with adherents of Bland and other would-be nominees, anxious to know the outcome of the meeting. Gov. Altgeld started the ball rolling. He told the delegates that the time had come, in his opinion, for a stand on the all-important question of the Presidential nominee. There was nothing to be gained by delay, he said, and possibly much good would result, politically, if the attitude of the delegation was made known. The Governor only spoke a few minutes, and did not commit himself in favor of any candidate, although it was well understood that he would vote for Bland. Several speeches were made, and then Delegate at Large Fithian offered a resolution providing that the vote of the delegation be registered for Bland.

Several delegates appealed to Fithian to permit an informal ballot to be taken. He consented. Bland led on this ballot with twenty-seven votes. Stevenson came next with seven. Boies received one, and Teller one. The vote for Teller was cast by Judge S. P. McConnell, Altgeld's closest henchman. Only forty-four of the forty-eight delegates were present, and all but one of these voted for Bland on the next ballot.

It is the general impression in the delegation that the man who cast the blank is Judge McConnell. Altgeld is known to have a soft feeling for Teller in his heart, and the friends of the latter assume that Judge McConnell's action had a close connection with this feeling.

As soon as the doors of the caucus room were opened and the result was announced, the corridor rang with the cheers of the Bland men, and Bland stock apparently went up several points.

Altgeld was the first man in the delegation to vote for the Missourian.

While the caucus was in progress, some of the Illinois sound-money men were in the hotel. The silver delegates, as they filed out, paid no attention to them. There is much bitterness of feeling between the two factions of the party in the State.

Little Encouragement for Bland.

The indorsement given by the Illinois silverites was about the only gleam of sunshine that penetrated the Bland camp during the day. Mr. Bland's engineers in charge discovered quite recently that there was a scheme on foot to divert votes from their favorite. The Stevenson boom had come out into the open overnight, and by the time the crowds began to fill the corridors of the hotels it was stalking about with an appearance of considerable substance. A letter written by Mr. Stevenson to one of his admirers here, declaring that his election to Congress in 1878 was due to his advocacy of the remonetization of silver, was being extensively circulated in quarters where it was thought it would produce a helpful impression. The letter is as follows:

The Hon. T. W. McNeely, Sherman House, Chicago:

I think the silver meeting at Springfield was held in the early Summer of 1878. I remember that you and I were in attendance. My election to Congress in the following November was the result of my advocacy of the remonetization of silver.

A. E. STEVENSON.

Most of the members of the Illinois delegation knew of the letter before they went into caucus, but the influence of Altgeld was sufficiently potent to prevent any mention of it in the caucus. Before the caucus it was announced by friends of Stevenson that several members of the delegation favored the nomination of the Vice President. It is said to-night that, although the unit rule prevails in the Illinois delegation, there will be a decided tendency to support Stevenson in case Bland does not succeed in getting the nomination on the second ballot.

Stevenson Was Too Slow.

Of course, Altgeld will have something to say on this subject. He has opposed Stevenson, on the ground that the latter has not said a word for silver during the agitation leading up to this convention. Other rabid silverites in this and other delegations hold the same view of the question. Stevenson's friends have been working industriously all day, and to-night the talk of his candidacy is attracting considerable attention. An impetus was given to it this afternoon by the report, circulated by Maryland men, that Senator Gorman had written a letter advising the Maryland delegates to stand by Stevenson. A Maryland man said this evening that such a letter had been received and that its advice was likely to be followed, in case the movement for Stevenson should develop any strength.

Editor O'Donnell of The Bloomington Bulletin, Stevenson's home paper, is attempting to advance the Vice President's interest by making public a conversation he had with him recently on the silver question. "I can say positively," O'Donnell says, "that Mr. Stevenson is a free-silver man. Before he returned to Bloomington, I received a message from him requesting me to call on him as soon as he reached home. He arrived last Friday, and I called that night. We had a full and free talk on the situation. He told me he thought his position on the currency question was so well known to the country that it was unnecessary to dilate on it. I asked him if he went as far as the majority of Democrats this year, and he said that he was for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. He added that he always had been in harmony with that view, and could not believe that there were any Democrats who were acquainted with his public record who believed otherwise."

Most of the Democratic leaders have had little doubt of Stevenson's partiality for free coinage. They find fault with him for not coming out into the open with his views. The majority of the silver men here want a "ranter" for their candidate. Personal fitness will cut no figure whatever so long as the nominee shall have made a record for silver. Policy rather than passion may rule this assemblage, and if it should the friends of Stevenson believe that he would stand as good a chance as any other man.

The onslaught on Bland to-day has worried the friends of that candidate not a little, although they profess to be indifferent to it. Outside of the Missouri delegation, no attempt has been made to put Bland forward as the logical candidate. The support secured for him is the result alone of the most active "hustling." Delegates arriving discovered that Bland stock was ruling high, and some of them expressed their willingness to vote for him. There are but few of the delegates who, in their sober moments, do not question the ability of Bland to measure up to the standard of past Presidential candidates. The Southern delegations are not showing the enthusiasm for Bland which the Missourians expected. Many of them would like to see Teller nominated, for reasons which those who mingle with them have no difficulty in learning.

Teller's Bid for Votes.

A statement prepared by friends of Teller is being used to-day to weaken Bland's support. It comprises statistical exhibits designed to show that it will be impossible to elect a straighout Democrat, and that Teller, as a coalition candidate, representing all the scattered bimetallic forces, would be an easy winner. The statement begins with an analysis of the vote for 1894 and 1895, made to prove that the Democratic Party is in the minority in twenty-nine States which it must carry to win in the approaching election. The States mentioned are: California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

"Thus the aggregate Democratic vote in these 29 States," the statement continues, "was 2,062,946, and the Populist vote was 1,189,022. We may at least add 500,000 silver Republicans to the Populist column, which would make the combined strength of the Populists and silver Republicans not less than 1,670,000. If we add to this number the increase in the Populist vote since 1894, it will, on a conservative estimate, make a total of not less than 2,000,000 in these 29 States of the South and West. Again, not less than 200,000 Democrats have joined the Populists since 1894, which number, deducted from the 2,000,000 Democrats, leaves them 1,846,190 votes. Again, if we deduct the gold-standard element in the Democratic Party, which is not less than 20 per cent, who will vote with the Republicans or stay at home, it reduces the true aggregate Democratic vote in the 29 States named to not more than 1,500,000. This gives the aggregate Populist and silver Republican vote in these States 500,000 majority. Thus, the votes the silver Democrats are able to bring to the silver ticket in the States necessary to elect a President are only 1,500,000, while the silver Republicans can bring 500,000 and the Populists a solid 1,500,000."

It is claimed further that Teller could obtain 126 Electoral votes in the Southern States, 61 in the Western States, and 70 in the North Central States, as against a total of 197 by any Democratic bimetallist.

In conclusion, the Teller exhibit asserts that victory for silver restoration" is possible only through the combined action of all bimetallic forces, and asks delegates whether they will "resist the logic of the situation."

There are many impressionable men among the large body of delegates, and the friends of Teller and the opponents of Bland expect that this array of figures will result in sending the Missouri man to the rear.

McLean Adroit and Frugal.

The Ohio delegation held a star-chamber session to-day, and decided to stand by McLean for President. While it is denied by the leaders of the delegates that they have a second choice, it is an open secret that most of them favor the candidacy of Gov. Matthews of Indiana. As a delegate said this afternoon, Matthews was married in Ohio and has many friends there, and the Ohioans would be glad of a chance to show their friendship for him. There are a few members of the delegation who have expressed a desire for Bland in case McLean shall withdraw. As a matter of fact, the delegation understands that McLean is playing for second place on the ticket, and that he will continue to pose as a candidate for the chief honor until he thinks his ambition well within his grasp. It is a part of the gossip of the evening that McLean has told the Bland men that he would accept a nomination for Vice President on a ticket with Teller, but could not consent to be second to Bland. The reasons ascribed for this alleged attitude of McLean are financial ones. Bland is poor, and McLean is said to be averse to opening his purse to the extent that would be necessary if Bland, with his slender resources, were made the standard-bearer. As the men back of the Teller movement have promised millions in case their man is nominated, McLean is desirous of seeing him selected.

Those who know something of the ambition consuming McLean now doubt very much if he would thrust aside the nomination for Vice President under any considerations.

Strong as they are for silver, the Ohio men are opposed to the abrogation of the two-thirds rule. Allen W. Thurman, son of the "Old Roman," is to be the Ohio member of the Committee on Resolutions.

Jones Silent, for Once.

The predicament in which the silver leaders find themselves has served to sour the disposition of Senator Jones of Arkansas. He has been very "short" to-day with persons who have endeavored to ascertain the intentions of the silver leaders. He will be the Arkansas member of the Committee on Resolutions. When asked this afternoon whether the delegation favored the abrogation of the two-thirds rule in the convention, he said he had no idea what the Arkansas men would decide to do with this question. Senator Berry, his colleague, made the same remark. From remarks heard in the headquarters of the delegation, there is no doubt that the Arkansans would vote to abolish the rule if by so doing they could advance the interests of Bland, their candidate.

The Illinois crowd would also destroy this rule. The West Virginia delegation is believed to favor the retention of the rule. There are some rabid silver men in the delegation, but the conservatives expect to be able to control them.

The Matthews boom to-day pursued the even tenor of its way. Its managers make no secret of their belief that the convention will get into a tangle, and that Matthews will slip in in the guise of a compromise candidate. Will E. English of Indiana said this afternoon that the sound-money men of the delegation were friendly to Matthews.

There were animated scenes at all the headquarters to-day. The Boies men had hired a country band, which did its best to earn its pay by playing in the crowded corridors of the Palmer House, with short intervals to catch its breath. The Boies crowd still claims the nomination for the ex-Governor, but those who talk with the leaders have no difficulty in learning that they are much disturbed by the developments of the last twenty-four hours.

Teller Men Hurting Bland.

The Teller contingent are doing Bland much injury among the Southern delegates. There are so many delegates whose preferences are unknown that the leaders are all at sea. They concede that Bland will lead on the first ballot, but none can say that he will land the prize on the second or third. The estimates of his strength given in the last few days are declared by the opposition to be incorrect. A Bland man acknowledged to-day that the Missourian had fewer than 300 votes to start in with. Altgeld's final action can only be surmised. At present he is for Bland.

The Boies boom languished somewhat to-day.

That the Kentuckians do not expect Blackburn to last long as a candidate is shown by the action of fourteen members of the delegation in agreeing to stand by Bland after Blackburn shall be out of the way.

The day has been replete with exciting incidents. The gold men in the Indiana delegation succeeded in preventing the silverites of the delegation from ousting S. P. Sheerin, the National Committeeman from that State. The scheme to drop Mr. Sheerin was perfected some time ago. It was found advisable to-day by his enemies to postpone action until the convention meets. The silver men say there is no doubt that he will have to go.

Old convention-goers say they never knew before such a condition of affairs to exist at the very beginning of a convention. The indications point to events in the next two days which will give this convention a unique place in political history.

GOLD MEN CONSULTING

Trying to Agree on What to Do After the Free-silver Platform Shall Have Been Adopted.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The gold men received additions to their ranks to-day when the New-Yorkers arrived, and men from several other States came who joined their forces. Those who had been here since last week at once took the new-comers into counsel. In addition to the New-Yorkers, the entire delegation from New-Jersey, a dozen from Minnesota, a few from South Dakota, and straggling delegations from the New-England States were on hand this morning, and then the real work of the sound-money men began.

There was a conference of the leaders early in the day. It was held in Senator Hill's rooms in the Palmer House, and was attended by Mr. Whitney, Mr. Dickinson, Senator Gray, ex-Gov. Flower, ex-Gov. Russell, and a number of others. The programme outlined was to visit the delegations from sound-money States and confer with them as to a policy to be followed when the silver men should have adopted a free-coinage plank. There is a strong sentiment among the gold men from the East in favor of taking no further part in the proceedings after the platform shall be adopted. Those who believe in this procedure have been urging that to take it is a matter of patriotic duty.

The New-York Plan.

Some New-York men hold it would be folly and most inconsistent for them to support a silver candidate, and many of them are in favor of a flat announcement to the convention that acting upon the Saratoga platform, they cannot support such a man, while any man whom they could support would not be a candidate upon a silver platform. Hence they want to cease to participate in the convention's proceedings and report the result of their efforts here to the State organization.

The fact that New-York State did not nominate Presidential Electors strengthens them in this position. Ex-Gov. Flower has been in conference with many men on this point to-day, and he has taken the position outlined. The gold men feel that to make this effective the movement should receive the support of all the sound-money men.

Some of the Western men will not do this. They are here as gold men, but they have not the nerve to make a fight to a finish. This is true of the sound-money men from Minnesota and South Dakota. They say they will do their fighting up to the hour of the adoption of a platform. When they shall be defeated they will accept defeat and make the best of it. They neither will bolt nor refuse to participate in the nomination. This was their attitude when they arrived this morning.

No Silver for New-Jersey.

The New-Jersey men were of somewhat different disposition. They were in consultation much of the day in delegation meetings, and they manifested a disposition to have nothing whatever to do with the silver mania or any of its maniacs. They were practically in line with New-York and New-England, and they made no secret of it. After a long executive session at the Auditorium the simple announcement was made that they reserved the right to take any course they should see fit "if a silver platform should be adopted."

One interesting feature of the fight against free silver came from Texas. Two delegations, one for gold and one for silver, came from that State. The gold men have stiff backbones, and they held a conference this morning to determine what they should do in view of the free-silver men's programme of throwing them out. The outcome of the meeting was a formal declaration not to go into the convention. B. B. Paddock came from the conference and announced this determination.

"We are the regularly elected Democratic delegates," he said, "but we have decided not to present our credentials to the convention. We will keep our papers in our pockets and permit the free-coinage men to do as they please. It looks as if we were to be treated to a high-handed exhibition, and rather than suffer this humiliation we prefer not to go before the Committee on Credentials or the convention. This is better than being walked upon."

The meeting passed resolutions defining the attitude of the Democrats of the State. Chairman Rufus Hardy of the delegation and eleven others signed a declaration on the subject, which closed with an appeal to "the representatives of honest Democracy to take immediate action looking to the preservation of our party from the inevitable destruction now imminent."

Whitney in the Thick of the Fight.

William C. Whitney was in the thick of the fight to-day. He was in the corridors of the Palmer House for a considerable time, and as soon as Frederic R. Coudert reached the city he joined the ex-Secretary. They held a conference with Senator Hill and informally discussed the situation with many of the delegates from the gold States. Mr. Whitney advised the sound-money men to stand together and vote as a unit. There has been much discussion of the Michigan case by the gold men, and until that shall be fully disposed of and a permanent roll of delegates made up, the programme of the gold men will not be determined. If the silverites should hold to their original idea and unseat enough to give control of the delegation to the silver men under the unit rule, the gold men regard it as such an arbitrary and high-handed proceeding that they might refuse to participate further and bolt. It would be going too far to say that it is the programme of the gold men to bolt if this should be done, but some of them have been saying to-day that they would feel more than justified in bolting in such circumstances.

Some of the gold men are much in favor of a third candidate for President, for they do not relish the idea of voting either for McKinley or for a silver candidate. The New-England men are as rock-ribbed as the hills on which they try to raise crops. On this question, and among all the gold contingent, no delegates were more strongly in favor of utter repudiation of the silver platform and candidate than the New-Englanders. There are a few Maine men who lean toward silver, and some of the Vermonters, who are listening to Bradley B. Smalley talking in a vacuous way of "taking their medicine," but New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut are as obstinate as their ancestors.

New-Hampshire Talks of a Bolt.

New-Hampshire men are talking of a bolt, and one of the delegates from that State is in for such action on the part of the Granite State, even if it should have to lead the procession out of the convention hall. They will not tolerate the free-silver nonsense. There is a strong Eastern contingent which will stand together to the very last; some would not be surprised if they should bolt, but this is not the present programme of the leaders. The sentiment, however, is growing stronger and stronger all the time in favor of refusal to vote or take any further part in the proceedings after a silver platform shall have been adopted.

TEXAS GOLD MEN READY TO BOLT.

No Hope of Saving the Party Except by Independent Action.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The gold delegates from Texas, who this morning decided not to apply for admission to the convention, have issued this address:

To All True Democrats Who Are Delegates to the National Convention:

The undersigned are here as delegates from the State of Texas, duly authorized and empowered to represent the sound-money element of the Democracy of Texas in the Democratic delegate convention, called and held in accordance with party usages. We are not here for the purpose of waging a contest before the convention as to our rights to seats in that body, for candor compels us to say that under existing conditions we would not accept admission to the convention.

Our mission here is properly expressed in the resolution of the convention which gave us our credentials, and which is as follows: "Resolved, That we elect four delegates from the State at large and four alternates, and that each Congressional district elect two delegates and two alternates to attend the National Democratic Convention to be held in Chicago on July 6, 1896; that we confide to the patriotism and fidelity of said delegates or alternates so attending the full discretion to act in such manner as in their judgment will best promote the integrity and honor of the Democratic Party of the State and Nation, and we instruct them to act, as far as possible, in concert with all Democrats there met together for the advancement of the principles and policies hereinbefore declared."

Coming, as we do, from a Southern State in which the party organization has been usurped by political practices of the most questionable character, and which, by such methods, has sent to the Democratic Convention a delegation committed to the furtherance and enactment of a heresy wholly alien to Democratic principles and practices, we desire to say to all true and loyal Democrats here assembled from the several States that we represent more than 100,000 Democrats, whose patriotism will not tolerate the degradation of our National honor, and whose sense of honor and of humanity can never palliate the destruction of individual credit nor the sacrifice of the dearest interests of millions of our countrymen. We are here to contribute as best we may to the preservation and advancement of true Democratic principles, the perpetuation of party existence, and the upholding of the honor and credit of our common country.

We desire to say, further, that the question of the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this Government alone at the ratio of 16 to 1 has already passed beyond the domain of argument, and that our Democratic brethren of the United States may prepare themselves for the adoption by the convention of the most extreme views upon this question. Upon this assumption, which we know to be correct, we suggest that it is the duty of Democrats in this crisis to take measures for the preservation of the party, so that its principles may not perish from the earth. Acquiescence in the heresies about to be foisted upon the party can only promote its destruction. If we would preserve it, we must come from among those who have wandered off after strange gods, and who have even forgotten the moral law in their insane eagerness to reach out and grasp an unsubstantial mirage from fancied promises, which, if carried into effect, must lead to the disgrace of the Nation and the utter destruction of the material interests of the people.

We therefore suggest that the representatives of honest Democracy here assembled from the several States take immediate action looking to the preservation of our party from the inevitable destruction now imminent, in order that its glorious principles may still live and continue to bless the people of these United States. The exigencies of the situation admit neither of delay nor fruitless effort to compromise. If we would preserve the party from destruction, we must act now, unmindful of personal consequences and regardless of aught save devotion to party existence and unselfish fealty to party principles.

This address is signed by Rufus Hardy, Chairman; W. T. Kelly, Charles Davis, E. O. Connor, A. H. Lee, J. A. Read, George Clark, A. N. Rogers, J. A. Martin, B. B. Paddock, and D. C. Bolinger.

CALIFORNIANS MAY BOLT.

Many Delegates Restless Under the Free-Silver Instructions.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The California delegation is not unanimous for free silver. Its vote would probably be cast as a unit for a conservative free-silver platform, but if that platform should be too radical, several of the regular delegates may refuse to act under the instructions.

The leader of the gold element in the delegation is Harry A. Wise, son of the Collector of the Port of San Francisco. He is a gold man, but will be bound by the letter of the instructions given by the State Convention. With him stand six or seven other young men on the delegation. They all agree that they will not support a Populist platform and a Populist candidate. The strength of this element was recognized to-day when Mr. Wise was elected Secretary of the delegation.

"I am willing to support a conservative silver platform and candidate under our instructions," said Mr. Wise to-day to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "You will find that is the position of many of the delegates from California. The fact is, we have a conservative delegation. A large element does not mean to support any extreme measures. We will oppose the repeal of the two-thirds rule. We will also oppose a Populist platform and a Populist candidate. We have had enough of them. If they are foisted on the convention I am not certain that I will not bolt. They accused me of a determination to bolt before I left San Francisco, and they are still afraid of me."

"What kind of conservative action do you want?" was asked.

"Well, you have a liquor law in New-York, and you know there are some holes in it. Now, we can draft a platform that will comply with our instructions and yet leave such holes that there will be no immediate evil effect on the country. We can put a safe man on that platform, whose record will show that he is not likely to take extreme action. By doing so we need not go to a Populist basis."

Mr. Wise was elected as a delegate by what is known as the "Junta" in San Francisco. Although the "Junta" was avowedly for gold, and the followers of Buckley, the blind boss of San Francisco, were for silver, the State Convention unseated the latter and seated the former. The gold men, however, were compelled to pledge themselves to obey the instructions. They must vote for a free-silver platform and candidate, but the instructions do not stipulate that either candidate or platform shall be for independent free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Some of the California delegates have a grievance which they would like to place in the platform. Congressman J. G. Maguire, who has been chiefly known in the House of Representatives as the uncompromising opponent of every bill that would favor C. P. Huntington or the Southern Pacific, is pressing forward a plank declaring against the Reilly Funding bill and demanding a full settlement from Mr. Huntington and his associates. Mr. Maguire believes this would strengthen him in the House and also that it would insure the Electoral votes of California for the free-silver nominee. He is doubtful whether free silver can carry California, but feels assured that a declaration against the Southern Pacific would prove highly popular. He believes that the record made by various Republican Senators would prove potent when allied with such a declaration from the Democrats.

TROUBLE IN IOWA.

Some of the Delegates Decline to be Classed as Silverites.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Iowa delegates met this morning and selected their committeemen. J. J. Richardson, who has been the Iowa member of the National Committee, but whose strong gold tendencies brought him into disfavor with the free-silver members of the delegation, refused to enter into the contest, and C. A. Walsh, a silver advocate, was chosen.

The delegates of the First and Second Iowa districts, including the cities of Burlington and Davenport, resent the impression that Iowa is unanimously in favor of silver at 16 to 1. W. H. Stackhouse, representing as well W. R. Whery Max Meyer, and T. M. Goble, introduced the following resolution, and demanded a roll call on it:

We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for the same at such ratio as will maintain the parity between both metals, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.

The delegation declined to let these delegates go on record against silver, and tabled the resolution viva voce in spite of four protests.

HARRIS ATTACKS BOIES.

The Senator Will Listen to No Talk of a Compromise.

CHICAGO, July 6.—There was something approaching a scene in the Tennessee delegation meeting to-day. Senator Cockrell of Missouri presented Bland's claims and Mr. Walsh of Iowa championed Boies. The Senators from Tennessee were understood to be equally divided as to the merits of these candidates. In the course of the discussion Gov. Boies's recently published letter was read, in which he advocated unlimited coinage, but limited legal tender for the American silver product.

This aroused the ire of Senator Harris, and in the emphatic language for which he is noted he condemned the attitude of Mr. Boies as more than foolish. He was surprised that a man like Boies should advocate the policy credited to him, a policy so entirely at variance with the wishes and desires of the free-silver wing of the party. It did not mitigate the wrath of Senator Harris to be informed that the proposition of Mr. Boies was a compromise suggested a long time ago to meet conditions that did not exist. Still, he expressed his belief that Boies was the most available man.

This severe criticism of his own candidate by Mr. Harris weakened some of the other delegates who had been inclined toward Boies, and it is said somewhat weakened his chances and increased those of Bland. No action was taken, the understanding being that the delegation should meet again to settle the question of a candidate. The delegation is bound by the unit rule and the struggle promises to be interesting.

THE DOWN-EASTERS.

All Solid for Gold Except a Few of the Maine Delegation.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Joseph P. Bass of the Bangor (Maine) Commercial is a New-England silver editor who is here. He did not come as a delegate, although his district, the Fourth, sent two free-silver delegates. He says that the Maine delegation will not bolt, no matter what the platform may be. The other ten delegates from Maine are counted for sound money, although Arthur Sewall, the National Committeeman from Maine, who is a silver man, says it may be that four of the twelve delegates will be for silver. Sound money, however, is almost certain to get ten votes in this delegation.

Mr. Sewall will not be re-elected National Committeeman. The place will go to Dr. S. C. Gordon of Portland, who is Chairman of the delegation.

New-Hampshire's eight votes are as solid as a rock for gold, and the majority of the delegates favor bolting. Frank Jones has been made Chairman of the delegation, and Irving W. Drew will represent it on the Committee on Resolutions. A. W. Sulloway has been re-elected to the National Committee.

Vermont is solid for sound money. T. W. Mahoney has been made Chairman and P. J. Farrell will represent the State on the Committee on Resolutions.

MASSACHUSETTS DIVIDED.

At Least Four of Her Delegation Will Vote for Silver.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Massachusetts delegates organized this afternoon as follows: Chairman—John W. Corcoran; Committee on Credentials—John C. Crosby; Permanent Organization—George F. Maxwell; Resolutions—John E. Russell; To Notify Candidates—James Donovan; National Committeeman—John W. Corcoran; Honorary Vice President—William L. Douglas; Honorary Secretary—T. A. Devine.

Delegate O'Sullivan of Lawrence, a free-silver advocate, moved to substitute the name of John F. O'Brien for that of Maxwell as a member of the Committee on Permanent Organization, and made a lengthy speech, giving what he termed a "plain talk" on

The ex-President of the Mercantile National Bank is here to urge the adoption of a free-silver plank in the Democratic platform. In fact, he has brought a plank of that kind with him. Mr. St. John's journey is in response to the request made at the meeting held in Cooper Union June 25, under the joint management of the Young Democracy of New-York and the American Silver Organization.

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—The crowds in all the big hotel corridors to-night surpass in number the big crowds of 1892. At the Palmer House ingress and egress is next to impossible. Convention bands are giving concerts in all the lobbies, and the Bland clubs are marching and countermarching.

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—A group of sunburned farmers is going about the hotels yelling:

"Measures, not men."
"No political bum."
"Any old candidate."
"Sixteen to one."

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—Augustus F. Scherr of Buffalo started with a party July 4 in Editor Conner's yacht, the Enquirer, for this city. Something happened to the boilers on the way, and yesterday the yacht had to be put into Detroit. Mr. Scherr arrived here by train to-night.

STRENGTH OF LEADERS.

Bland Has a Big Lead, with Boies a Strong Second—Majority Favors the Two-thirds Rule.

CHICAGO, July 6.—A careful canvass of such delegations as have arrived was made this evening by correspondents of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Inquiries were made to ascertain the preferences for President and the inclination with reference to the abrogation of the two-thirds rule for nominations.

Bland's strength, according to the result of this canvass, is less than has been supposed, and very much smaller than it will be on second ballot, unless the opponents of Bland shall succeed in injuring him as a candidate, and driving his votes to other candidates. The vote claimed for him is out of all proportion to the vote shown by a canvass

The number of doubtful votes is attributable to the hesitation in the South to go to Bland, and makes toward Teller, whose boom is being helped by Democrats who are working for defeat, rather than victory. The result of the canvass, as regards candidates, is as follows:

States.	Total Vote.	Bland.	Boies.	Stevenson.	Mathews.	Pattison.	Blackburn.	McLean.	White.	Bryan.	Teller.	Pennoyer.	Doubtful.
Alabama	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Arkansas	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
California	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..
Colorado	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Delaware	6	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Florida	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Georgia	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	48	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indiana	30	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iowa	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	26	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louisiana	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Maine	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Maryland	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Massachusetts	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Michigan	28	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Minnesota	18	..	6	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mississippi	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Missouri	34	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montana	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	16	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Nevada	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
New-Hampshire	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-Jersey	20	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
North Carolina	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
North Dakota	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ohio	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Pennsylvania	64	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rhode Island	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
South Carolina	18	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Texas	30	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utah	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Virginia	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washington	8	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
West Virginia	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Wyoming	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dist. of Columbia	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-Mexico	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oklahoma	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alaska	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Territory	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	930	264	105	3	32	98	26	52	18	4	2	8	318

Summary—Bland, 264; Boles, 105; Pattison, 98; McLean, 52; Matthews, 32; Blackburn, 26; White, 18; Pennoyer, 8; Bryan, 4; Stevenson, 3; Teller, 2; doubtful, 318. Total, 930.

The vote as it stands for and against the two-thirds rule will be changed if it is found impossible to secure two-thirds for any candidate. The present inclination of delegates is as follows:

	Total Vote.	Against.	For.
Alabama	22	22	..
Arkansas	16	..	16
California	18	..	18
Colorado	8	8	..
Connecticut	12	12	..
Delaware	6	6	..
Florida	8	8	..
Georgia	26	..	26
Idaho	6	..	6
Illinois	48	..	48
Indiana	30	30	..
Iowa	26	26	..
Kansas	20	..	20
Kentucky	26	26	..
Louisiana	16	16	..
Maine	12	10	2
Maryland	16	12	4
Massachusetts	30	27	3
Michigan	28	28	..
Minnesota	18	18	..
Mississippi	18	18	..
Missouri	34	34	..
Montana	6	..	6
Nebraska	16	16	..
Nevada	6	8	..
New-Hampshire	8	..	6
New-Jersey	20	20	..
New-York	72	72	..
North Carolina	22	..	22
North Dakota	6	6	..
Ohio	46	46	..
Oregon	8	..	8
Pennsylvania	64	64	..
Rhode Island	8	8	..
South Carolina	18	..	18
South Dakota	8	8	..
Tennessee	24	..	24
Texas	30	..	30
Utah	6	6	..
Vermont	8	8	..
Virginia	24	..	24
Washington	8	3	5
West Virginia	12	12	..
Wisconsin	24	24	..
Wyoming	6	..	6
District of Columbia	6	..	6
Arizona	6	..	6
New-Mexico	6	..	6
Oklahoma	6	..	6
Alaska	6	6	..
Indian Territory	6	..	6
Total	930	518	412

The majority is clearly against abrogation of the two-thirds rule, and it does not now seem likely that the occasion will arise when this time-honored rule will be thrown aside.

Bland in the Hands of His Friends.

LEBANON, Mo., July 6.—In reply to the question whether he would go to Chicago to attend the Democratic National Convention, Candidate Bland said: "No, I have no intentions of going to Chicago. Neither am I personally urging my nomination. I am in the hands of my friends, and have every confidence in their ability and fidelity."

London Needs a Haussmann.

From The Saturday Review.

What London really wants is a Baron Haussmann to transform the metropolis as Paris was metamorphosed by the cutting of grand boulevards through slums. The London County Council has become timid under the influence of the Moderates. For instance, the project of connecting Holborn with the Strand by cutting a new street through Clare Market and the slums behind Lincoln's Inn has been postponed to the Greek Calends, and in its stead the very modest plan of clearing away "the island" of houses on the south side of Holywell Street has been adopted. This, of course, will be an improvement; but, as St. Mary's Church is not to be removed, it will be of little use, unless the long-disused churchyard is thrown into the roadway on each side.

Offered New-Amsterdam's Presidency.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 6.—Walter C. Fonda, cashier of the Merchants' Bank, has been offered the Presidency of the New-Amsterdam Bank in New-York at a salary of $10,000 a year.

GEORGE W. VANDERBILT'S BOOKS.

A Recent Importation Held on a Question of Duties.

George W. Vanderbilt is one of the noted book collectors of this country. He possesses a collection of rare publications which has few equals either on this continent or in Europe.

A recent importation by young Mr. Vanderbilt of a valuable library on forestry is at present attracting some interest in the Appraiser's office at this port. There were ten cases of books brought here from Europe a few days ago consigned to Mr. Vanderbilt and designed for the Biltmore Arboretum in Asheville, N. C. All of these books treated of forestry, and, inasmuch as they were mostly printed in foreign languages more than twenty years ago, their admission free of duty was expected.

The Appraisers found that all but about fifty of the books were printed in foreign languages and were more than twenty years old. Such publications are exempt from duty by law. The other volumes, however, were held for the usual duty of 25 per cent., because they were issued from the press within recent years, and are in the English language.

Mr. Vanderbilt's representative has taken an appeal from this assessment of duty on the ground that the fifty books are entitled to free admission under at least two sections of the tariff law. In the first place, he asserts, they are scientific books devoted to original researches, and in the second place they are imported for free library purposes. They are to form part of the Biltmore Arboretum, which is open without charge to all students of arboriculture and forestry.

It is Mr. Vanderbilt's intention to establish on his famous Biltmore estate in Asheville a library for the especial benefit of students of forestry. There are now in Asheville several such students, who, under the general direction of Frederick Law Olmsted, daily avail themselves of the facilities so generously provided by George Vanderbilt.

The General Appraiser will pass upon the point in dispute within a few days.

FOUNDLING GUARDED BY A DOG.

Attracted a Policeman's Attention to Its Unfortunate Charge.

Policeman Devier of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was patrolling his post, at the foot of East Sixty-seventh Street, a little before midnight last night, when a large white bulldog ran up to him and barked two or three times, and then ran over to Williams's stone yard, across the street. The dog repeated this two or three times, and Devier at last followed the dog into the stoneyard. There he found the faithful fellow lying beside a small, white object, which it was licking.

The policeman lit a match, and discovered that the white object the dog was guarding was a male foundling about seven or eight hours old. The dog made no resistance when the policeman took the child in his arms, but walked beside him as he carried the little thing to the station house.

Whenever the policeman stopped the dog wagged his tail and looked into the policeman's face, as if ratisfied that the child was being taken care of. When the station house was reached the dog followed as far as the desk, gave one or two short barks, wagged its tail, and then left the station house and returned whence it had come.

Subsequently, the foundling was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The babe had simply a piece of muslin wrapped around its body, and in such a manner that its hands were pinioned to its side.

England Adopts American Procedure.

From The Saturday Review.

A case at the Central Criminal Court this week affords a good illustration of one of the difficulties connected with allowing accused persons to give evidence in their own behalf. The reform embodied in the Criminal Law of Evidence bill is a most desirable one, but its adoption must necessarily involve a reconsideration of our attitude with regard to prosecutions for perjury.

The case was that of a publican whose wife had eloped with another man, and who, after some time and much expense, obtained a divorce from her. Before the six months had elapsed the Queen's Proctor intervened on the strength of reports as to the publican's relations with a girl whom he was about to marry as soon as he was free. The reports were true, but the publican, for obvious reasons, stoutly denied them, and in consequence found himself in the dock charged with perjury, and liable to seven years' penal servitude.

Mr. Justice Hawkins, however, perceiving the injustice and hardship of the case, sentenced the man to a merely nominal penalty, remarking that perjury committed for the sake of shielding a woman and enabling the man to marry her is a very different thing from perjury with the intention of injuring some one.

When the time comes, as it soon will, when all accused persons will be able to give evidence on their own behalf, this distinction will have to be clearly realized, or juries will very properly cease to convict in certain cases.

Whales Play About the Ferryboats.

From The San Francisco Call, June 30.

Three whales made their way in through Golden Gate yesterday and had a great time of it for two or three hours, with the Sausalito and Tiburon ferryboats, as they came and went on their hourly trips. Two were graybacks, and one Capt. White of the Tiburon was confident was a sperm whale. It was of enormous proportions, and three times the size of either of the others. The graybacks spouted about the steamer for over a mile of her course. One of them jumped almost clear of the water, and then sounded. The last seen of him was his tail, which waved for an instant in the air, and then vanished. The sperm whale remained by the Tiburon for a time, and then it also sank out of sight.

On the return trip they again put in an appearance, and Capt. White came to the conclusion that they were feeding on the small fish with which the bay abounds at this time of the year. They did not seem to be a bit afraid of the steamer, and evidently took her and the noise she was making for one of their own kind at play. The last seen of the trio they were working their way slowly back to the Heads.

A FIFTY-TWO-MILE SLIDE

A CALIFORNIA WATER TOBOGGAN THAT BEATS THE WORLD.

Two Passengers in a V-Shaped Boat Make the Trip on a Trestle in About Four Hours from the Crest of a Cold and Lofty Mountain Down into the Fertile Valley—An Exciting Journey, Which Begins Very Swiftly and Ends Slowly.

Fresno (Cal.) Letter to The Chicago Tribune.

What would the people in the Northern States, who find delight in coasting hills a quarter mile long, or who go into ecstasy at shooting down a toboggan slide, say to a ride à la toboggan down a slide fifty miles long? There are several places in California where such an experience may be had. The ride is not only an uninterrupted constant slide for forty or fifty miles from start to finish, but it is as thrilling, risky, and rapid as any one might wish. Think of riding in small craft in a great trough from 30 to 100 feet in the air from a lofty mountain crest down through forests, across cañons, around precipices and crags, over cattle ranches, orchards, and vineyards, and amid very picturesque scenery! Consider the fascination of traveling in four hours down a watery toboggan slide from the snow-clad and icy peaks of the tallest Sierras to a valley as balmy as a May morning, and amid vegetation as fresh and luxuriant as in Midsummer. Nowhere in the broad world may such an experience be duplicated.

Flumes by which cut lumber or logs may be floated from the forests primeval and the sawmills on the spurs of the Sierra Nevada range down to the valleys below are common on this coast from San Diego to Vancouver. They are built upon huge trestles and vary in height from 10 to 100 feet, depending upon the level of the country traversed. All the flumes are V-shaped, and the water flowing through is a yard deep at the deepest part. When in operation the flume is gorged for a week at a time with lumber, which is fished out at the valley terminus of the flume and sorted and piled ready for use. The longest flume is in Northern California. It is sixty-four miles long, and cost $430,000 where lumber is cheap. A new lumber flume was recently finished in Fresno County. It is with this flume that this story deals. It leads from the immense pine forests on the mountains, 7,000 feet above sea level, down to the San Joaquin Valley, at the little town of Collis, near Fresno. In other words, the flume starts amid the perpetual snows and ice of the Sierra and terminates amid raisin vineyards and apricot orchards of the semitropic San Joaquin. Stephenson Creek, in the mountains, supplies the flume with water.

The flume boats in which the rapid journeys are made down the flumes are simple. They are made the shape of the V-boxes of the flumes. The upper ends of the boats are closed by a board nailed across, but left open to let out the water when it splashes over the sides of the boats. Short boards are laid across for seats, depending upon how many persons are to make the journey. A carpenter can make one of these boats in half an hour. The boat is meant for only one journey. None is ever hauled back for another voyage.

Half a dollar will buy enough lumber for the boat, and a man is a poor carpenter indeed who cannot make his own vessel. The trip is made with little danger—at least in this Fresno County flume. The principal trouble is that when once started there are comparatively few places where one can stop. The current is generally so rapid that it makes landing impossible, and the voyager can only sit still and let the boat run.

The first ride down the new flume from start to finish was made a few days ago. Many persons had passed over different parts of the distance as the flume was being built, but none made the whole distance without stopping. For some days the weather had been cloudy, but on this particular morning the sky was clear and beautiful, and the tops of the giant pines were touched with the gold of the rising sun almost before any one on the ground knew day had come.

The guns, traps, and equipage were placed in the boat, and when all things were ready the boat was lifted into the flume and held there until the two passengers could get aboard. The sides of the flume were covered with ice, caused by the cold night and the splashing water. Scarcely had the boat touched the current before its edges also were slippery with ice.

In a second or so the boat, with its passengers, was sweeping down the trough of water, and trees were spinning past so rapidly that they seemed almost like the spokes of a swift wheel.

The passenger does not realize just how he gets into the boat nor how he makes the start. It is all over before he has time to think. He has an ungovernable desire to clutch at things, but before he can do so he is gone, and the speed makes him catch his breath, and that is all he can do.

Before the passenger has time to look back or forward or to ask any question he has run the first half mile and is sweeping around a curve, which opens to his vision a sight not pleasant to contemplate. The flume passes between two walls of rock, and then out along the face of a solid rock, forming the side of Stephenson Mountain. If one can look down while speeding across this giddy height he will see beneath him the cañon of the creek, deep down in the shadows of the morning, almost dark with the depths. The boat seems to be flying through space. It is only a moment till the giddy place is passed, and the boat darts into a mass of gloomy pines growing against the side of the mountain.

The place just behind was one of the most perilous on the flume. In building the structure the workmen could not find footing, and were let down by ropes from the brink of the cliff above, and thus they hung while with hammer and drill they cut holes in the solid rock and made anchorages in which to hang the flume. Now it rests there perhaps solid enough, and probable safe enough, but one has strange feelings as he sits in a narrow boat and makes the voyage in midair like a bird, not knowing when one of the cleats will snap and let the whole structure plunge into the depths beneath.

After a four-mile run the boat suddenly emerges from a forest of pines and fir, and the passengers experience the feeling of a person in a balloon, when the world seems to drop away from under him. The flume runs out over a high trestle, and at first glance nothing is visible underneath. This is near the turn around the point of Stephenson Mountain, and the vast abyss beneath, which seemed bottomless, is the cañon of the San Joaquin River, down just how far beneath it would be hard to guess. It looks not less than 3,000 feet; it may be less.

By leaning over as the boat hurries by one can catch a momentary view of the white foam of the river of the cañon. Not a sound is heard. The plunging of the river over sunken rocks that fret its channel cannot send even a murmur up the summit of the cliff from which the passenger in the flume boat looks down as he hurries on. Nearly everywhere in sight the cañon is dark at this hour of the morning, but at two or three places the sunlight pours through gateways in the cliffs, and the beams fall on foaming floods, silent in the distance, and gild the blackness of granite cliffs which hang like walls a thousand feet above the river.

The passenger cannot look twice at the scene. The next minute he has passed again into the timber; the comes curve after curve around a rocky mountain, and after a little while the cañon, which had seemed so nearly bottomless, has been left behind. The first twelve miles of the journey bring the traveler to the western face of Pine Ridge, the last drift of snow disappears, and the stately groves of sugar pine and arbor vita begin to give place to tangled thicket of manzanita and chaparral, and the starved and stunted digger pines and snarled jack oaks take the place of the tamaracks which grow about the reservoir at the starting place. Climate succeeds climate as the boat rushes from ridge to ridge.

Passing around the mountain at the head of Dry Creek, Fresno City, forty-five miles distant, is seen, with the morning sun kindling on the metal roofs and glancing from the dome of the Court House, so far away that it seems only a speck of light. The sun by this time has also risen above the ridges, and its warmth falls gratefully upon the chilled and benumbed passengers in the little boat.

Although the roughest parts of the mountains are left behind after the head of Dry Creek is reached, the flume has still some of its steepest grades below that point. The decline is not uniform, varying from a hardly perceptible grade to as much as one foot in eight. Down the steepest places the boat rushes at a speed which approaches very nearly the limit of safety. Within five or six miles further the flume sweeps around the brink of a high bold granite cliff, and two miles away and 2,000 feet below the little village of Toll House bursts into view. Green fields surround it, even in Winter, but it has a forsaken appearance, for its days of prosperity are numbered. It was for thirty years a stopping place for teamsters hauling lumber from the mountains, but the flume will bring lumber down hereafter, and the teams will never return.

When the flume has passed the Toll House it has entered the foothills, and the excitement is over. The way leads for twenty miles down a narrow valley, and the passengers have nothing to alarm them, as they glide along so smoothly and peacefully that if they shut their eyes they would probably fall asleep. The speed grows less and less as the plains are approached, and now and then vineyards or an orange orchard are seen standing in pleasing contrast with the ice and Winter coldness of the mountains, now 4,000 feet above. From the foot of the hills the distance to the terminus of the flume at Clovis is about twelve miles, and the speed lessens all the time. Before the end is reached the flume boat passes over fine vineyards, in which, even so late in the season as December, large quantities of grapes load the vines.

The end came at last, and so slowly was the little boat moving that the touch of a hand was sufficient to bring it to a stop, and the romantic ride of fifty-two miles was done. It had occupied four hours, and the boat in that time had carried its passengers from a region of Winter, with its ice and snow, into a country where grapes still loaded the vines.

SEMINOLE INDIANS OF FLORIDA.

The Aboriginal Inhabitants of the State Now Few in Number.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

The Seminoles now number only about 1,500, perhaps somewhat less, though during the last few years a large increase among them has been noted by others and reported by themselves. As time has advanced, and civilization making rapid strides along the coast, the Seminole has scented danger to all he loved most; and as the habitations of the white man come nearer, he has retreated before the advancing foe, going further in toward the interior of the State, until now he inhabits the central protion of the Everglades, visiting white settlements at rarer intervals, and keeping his whereabouts and numbers diligently concealed from his paler brothers.

Only during the past five years has any attempt been made, either by Church, State, or General Government to better their condition or to look after them in any manner, though individual philanthropists have time and again manifested an interest in the Indians' warfare. Within this time some effort has been made to get their education and social training well under way.

No Government reservation has ever been set aside for the Seminoles in Florida, but the Governor of the State, in 1892, appointed three commissioners to select 3,000 acres of State lands for their homes. The general Government has sent an agent among them, Dr. J. E. Brecht of Fort Myers, and the Woman's National Indian Association has selected Mrs. Brecht, the doctor's wife, as its representative among the Indians. The Woman's Association began its work through Mrs. Brecht before the Government appointed her husband, the Government making its appointment through the efforts of the association. The association bought some land for a station, and the Government in time bought of the association, the two working along harmoniously.

In the meantime, the Episcopal Church, through the Bishop of the Southern Diocese, W. C. Gray, began work among the Indians. He appointed a resident missionary, so that now the Church, the Government, and the humane society are all united in an effort to educate the Seminole.

Efforts are being made to teach the Indians useful, homely arts, and in this the agents are succeeding. The women use sewing machines, and they are beginning to learn the use of conventional cooking utensils and tableware, as well as household furniture, while the men learn the use of farm tools, carpenters' tools, &c. But they oppose all efforts to teach them English, or to instruct them in the rudiments of learning or of the Christian religion.

The original of the word Seminole is "Seminolee," meaning "runaway," or "renegade," and given to this tribe as a renegade or runaway faction, which split off from the original tribes of Creeks and Cherokees of Georgia and Alabama, and came to Florida at an early date. Whether it was the "Seminolees" or some of the originals first found here is history does not say. When Cortez came to Mexico, among his followers was a priest, Father Olmedo. This father came to Florida, and upon his return to Mexico in 1519 he wrote a graphic and interesting account of the copper-colored race he found there, which impressed him favorably, and who were called Olives, pronounced O-lee-vays. This manuscript journal is yet in the possession of a highly-connected family, that of De Valle, living in the City of Mexico. A number of the Seminoles or Olives were carried to that country by the band of Cortez, and ethnologists claim that they were the progenitors of the Mexican Indian of to-day.

It is only recently that photographers have been able to secure pictures of the first Indian. When the first man was approached and told what was wanted, he said: "Me shoot white man he take picture."

But gradually the prejudice is dying away, and some of them are really anxious to be photographed, especially the younger bucks, who, perhaps, like to show off in their courage in facing so devilish an apparatus.

Many queer experiences are related that have made us better acquainted with the Indian and his attitude. He has a great dislike to being considered a meddler or as interfering in any way, and when the Western Union stretched its wire across the great alpatti (swamp) to connect with the Nassau cable, the line ran through a village. The chief immediately moved, because, as he said: "Kaninny shoot down bottle" from the poles, and he dreaded the consequence even of childish meddling with the "white man's talking debilment."

They consider that they hold the Everglades by right and by treaty, and the various movements through that section looking to its ultimate reclamation arouse anxiety and bitter feeling.

The Speaker's Daughter.

From The Washington Post.

Much interest is manifested in the reported engagement of Miss Kitty Reed, the attractive young daughter of Speaker and Mrs. Reed, and Representative Charles Goodwin Bennett of Brooklyn. Miss Reed is immensely popular with her intimate friends and associates. She cares little for society. She spends much time with her father, assists him greatly in his work, and usually takes a long spin with him after the cares and duties of the day are over. Miss Reed is one of the prettiest of a bevy of young ladies who assisted Mrs. Cleveland at an afternoon card reception she gave during the past Winter, when Mrs. Cleveland introduced an innovation, that of having only young ladies and debutantes to assist in entertaining her guests. Miss Reed is rather small of stature and has a graceful figure. Mr. Bennett is thirty-three years of age, and one of the most popular young bachelors in Congress. He is a distinguished lawyer, and a member of the firm of Daniels & Bennett, New-York City.

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HAVE BECOME TERRIBLE ORDEALS.

Mathematical Examinations at Cambridge the Severest in the World.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

There can be little doubt that the mathematical tripos, as at present constituted, is absolutely the severest and most exhaustive examination in the world. Year by year the researches of great thinkers are bringing within the range of the examination whole new fields of thought, and one trembles to think of the character that the higher parts of the examination will inevitably assume in time to come. The modern algebra of Arthur Cayley and of Sylvester and their school, and the terrible weapons of analysis that have been forged both upon the Continent and in England, have created a standard of mathematical teaching and a class of purely mathematical minds that would have been absolutely incomprehensible to a Cambridge professor of the last century.

The tripos papers of eighty years ago were, comparatively speaking, child's play. They did not deal with the vast subjects of geometry and analysis in a serious and organic manner. The geometrical problems were set without any teaching purpose, and the Continental analytical calculus was entirely neglected. Cambridge at the beginning of this century, confining itself merely to the methods of the Newtonian school, had fallen utterly behind the times. The necessity, however, of adopting a method of analysis that would solve the pressing astronomical problems of the day occasioned the introduction of modern analysis by enthusiastic thinkers like Woodhouse, Herschel, Peacock, and Babbage, and the university, with renewed energy, carried on the teaching of mathematics.

Impossible as it is to overestimate this step, it nevertheless did not fully awaken the Senate to the necessity of keeping abreast of the enormous advance that science was making in questions of physics, and particularly of electricity and heat. When Maxwell went to Cambridge he found that the examination was one that did not recognize the imperative necessity of abandoning the old, well-worn class of questions in favor of questions which would keep the student alive to the true drift of scientific investigation. Mainly by the efforts of Maxwell this evil was reformed, and science teaching was placed upon a footing that led eventually to the natural science tripos, while mathematical teaching received a correspondingly vivifying effect. From this time onward Cambridge has recognized in a truly liberal spirit the good to be obtained by keeping the examination in actual touch with the existing state of mathematical research.

First of all, the tripos was divided into parts, the "first three days" and "second three days"; then the extremely advanced work was removed to a third part, which the graduate in honors took a year later than the actual tripos. The next move was to combine the first and second parts, (though an interval of some days between the "first three days" and "second three days" still remained,) and to create a second part, containing the very advanced work to which wranglers only were admitted a year after their degree. In 1892 a step was taken of the very greatest importance. Some of the most advanced work in the tripos is the mathematical investigation of heat, light, and electricity. It was felt that it was necessary to introduce some of the elements of these subjects into the earlier parts of the tripos, in order that there should be a consistent educational scheme throughout, and that the average student should be brought into touch with the application of mathematics to the whole range of physical phenomena.

From the tripos of 1893, therefore, a considerable change has been apparent in the examination. It consists now of eight days, the first four of which are devoted to the elements of nearly all the subjects which are dealt with in the examination. In these first four days the questions set are for the most part only to be solved by elementary methods and without recourse to analytical calculus. The students in preparing for this first part can now assist their theoretical studies by practical work in the laboratories, though we believe this assistance has not as yet become particularly general. The second four days deal with practically the higher parts of the same subjects as the first four days, the use of all or almost all the known methods of analysis (excepting, perhaps, the use of quaternions) being admitted for the solution of the questions, the difficulty of which appears to increase year by year.

Students are now allowed to enter for the first four days in their fifth term, so as to allow them to devote the rest of their time uninterruptedly to the pursuit of the higher work. The great advantage gained by the new regulations is that students are more likely under the scheme to obtain a true and real comprehension of physical phenomena than they were under the old conditions of purely theoretical study. The second part of the tripos, which takes place a year later than the eight days of the first part, includes the whole range of modern analysis, both in its pure state and in its application to physics. It is divided into eight groups, and to obtain a first class it is sufficient to exhibit a complete knowledge of any two of these groups.

Some conception of the terrible abstruseness of this examination may be gained from the fact that one group deals with the whole theory of physical and geometrical astronomy, and that another covers the modern theory of electricity, magnetism, light, and heat, and their relationship. Considering that the men who obtain the highest places in the double tripos are usually very young, it is almost a matter for wonder that their amount of ability and industry should have enabled them to cover the amount of work necessary for their portion.

Col. Ruppert's Horses Sold.

The racing stable of Col. Jacob Ruppert was sold at auction at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday. The Colonel will retire from racing, much to the regret of his many friends. His horses sold very cheaply, as the following summary shows:

Gesham, ch. c., 4 years, by Iroquois-Trade Wind; J. J. McCafferty.....$6,100
Counter Tenor, ch. c., 4, by Falsetto-Pearl Thorn; J. J. McCafferty..... 1,000
Ajax, br. h., 6, by Dandie Dinmont-Moonlight; E. R. Sanford..... 675
Sport, ch. g., 7, by Winfred-Source; W. P. Gilpin..... 50
Manchester, b. c., 4, by Sir Modred-Parthenia; W. M. Wallace..... 1,660
Barytone III., ch. c., 3, by Falsetto-Pearl Thorn; Delaware Stables..... 350
Tanis, b. g., 3, by Hanover-Long Cloth; F. Patterson..... 325
Concord, b. c., 2, by Longfellow-Leonora Morris; W. Lakeland..... 4,000
Briarwood, ch. c., 2, by Bramble-Lillie Hempstead; W. Lakeland..... 1,100
Nihilist, b. c., 2, by Importer-Nihi; W. Lakeland..... 550
Sansparell, ch. f., 2, by Rossington-Betsy Broeck; W. Lakeland..... 900
Buckrene, ch. h., 5, by Buchanan-Irene; F. D. Weir..... 725
Pay or Play, br. h., 5, by Iroquois-Spider; J. W. Driscoll..... 575

The Hardy German Carp.

From The Chicago Record.

German carp has been introduced of late into many of the lakes and rivers of the West. A queer fish is the carp. It is said that carp may be shipped from New-York to Chicago with only a wet cloth around them and bits of bread soaked in whisky in their mouths, and be none the worse for the journey. One day an attendant at the St. Paul hatchery was passing along near the pond where the carp live, when one of them flopped out on the bank. The attendant took care to cover it with leaves and long grass, so that the sun could not get to it, and left it there for twenty-four hours. Then he put the fish back into the water, and it swam away as though nothing had happened. The carp has an odd way of boring down into the mud when the weather gets cold, staying there, deeply imbedded, until the Winter is well over.

Riverside Yacht Races.

The Riverside Yacht Club of Riverside, Conn., will hold its eighth annual regatta off Captain's Harbor, Long Island Sound, on Saturday next at noon. The race will be Corinthian, under Yacht Racing Union rules, and will be open to yachts enrolled in any recognized club. Prizes are offered in sixteen classes. Entries will close on Thursday next with Charles Olmsted, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, at Riverside, Conn. The club will have a smoking concert at the clubhouse on Saturday evening, July 18.

Firth of Clyde Yachting.

HUNTER'S QUAY, FIRTH OF CLYDE, July 6.—This was the second day of the regatta of the Clyde-Corinthian Yacht Club. The Caress started nine minutes after the Britannia and seven minutes after the Ailsa, and won by fifty minutes on time allowance. The Satanita, which was among the starters, gave up the race. The Britannia was disqualified for fouling, and the Ailsa took the second prize. [illegible] and [illegible] of 50l.

Convention of Cyclers.

The Grand National Cycling Club of America will hold its thirtieth annual convention at the New-York Caledonian Clubhouse, 8 and 10 Horatio Street, to-morrow afternoon and evening.

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Amusements This Evening.

BENTLEY'S OLD-FASHIONED CIRCUS—Equestrian Feats, &c.—Afternoon, 2:00; Evening, 8:00.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.

CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.

EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:30. Rice's Evangeline—8:50. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.

POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitan vs. New-Haven—2:00 and 4:00.

TERRACE GARDEN—Das Modell—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going On To-day.

—Mercantile National Bank Directors, to select a successor to W. P. St. John, 11 A. M.

—Arion Society's closing concert, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, 8 o'clock.

—National Association of Naval Veterans, 10 o'clock A. M., Webster Hall.

—Republican State Committee, Fifth Avenue Hotel, noon.

—Brooklyn Board of Education, to elect a President.

Adjourned Parker hearing, Mayor's office, 10 A. M.

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JUDGE SHELLABARGER VERY ILL.

Has Nearly Reached His Fourscore Years and Is in Danger of Dying.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Judge Samuel Shellabarger, one of the oldest members of the District bar and one of the first representatives of the Republican Party in Congress, is seriously ill at his residence, 812 Seventeenth Street. Mr. Shellabarger has nearly reached the age of fourscore years, and his illness is said to be due more to advanced age than to any specific malady.

For about two months he has been confined to his house, and it is now feared that he cannot recover. Mr. Shellabarger, like his business associate, Jere M. Wilson, was formerly a member of Congress, representing an Ohio district. In 1876 he associated himself with Mr. Wilson in this city in the practice of law. That partnership still continues, and the firm has appeared in very many of the most famous cases tried here since their association.

Mr. Shellabarger's family, a wife and two daughters, are with him. Mrs. Young, his married daughter, having been recalled some weeks ago from Europe, where she was traveling with her husband.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

FROM THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	TIMES. 1895.
3 A. M.	64	71	74
6 A. M.	64	69	73
9 A. M.	68	75	77
12 M.	69	69	76
4 P. M.	75	69	76
6 P. M.	77	69	75
9 P. M.	75	70	74
12 P. M.	74	72	75

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....75.00
Weather Bureau.....74.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....70.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years.....73.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Showers.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 12, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1896.

A DOUBLE STANDARD IS FOR DOUBLE DEALERS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

WHAT WILL THE SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS DO?

The outcome at Chicago will be revolution if not dissolution. The silver men are desperate and hot-headed. The gold men are firm and self-possessed. The silver men can nominate their candidate only by a resort to methods so violent and revolutionary that their successful application would transform the convention into a mob. The substitution of brute force for Democratic usage would release every dissenting delegate. The Eastern men are accredited to a party council, not to a Populist riot. We are sure it would be their duty to decline further participation in the work of the convention, and our information leads us to believe that they will retire, if the madmen who are in control proceed to the extremes they threaten.

The silver men blundered yesterday in submitting the Michigan case to the National Committee, which promptly and justly decided it against them. The position of the sound-money delegation from that State is impregnable. The convention, had the contest been reserved for its decision, would have been lawless enough to seat the silver contestants and under the unit rule win the twenty-eight votes. But the case has now been adjudicated after a fair hearing. To bring it up in convention would be a proceeding as irregular as a jail delivery. But the silver leaders must either seize this delegation or abrogate the two-thirds rule. They are evidently afraid of the latter course. They are quite willing the sound-money delegates should bolt, but they will manoeuvre to force them to go out on the sole ground that the candidate is unsatisfactory. It is likely that they will have other reasons in plenty, reasons that would abundantly justify them in attending another convention summoned to nominate a sound-money Democrat for the Presidency.

As the wild and reckless disposition of the free-coinage majority is more fully revealed upon the eve of the convention it becomes clear that no genuine Democrat can lend the sanction of his presence, except as a horrified spectator, to its crazy proceedings. The brains of these men are seething with the maddest designs. An asylum, not the Coliseum, would hold many of them to-day if the committing Magistrates of their vicinages were not for the most part as mad as they. The primaries from which their commissions originate were in a dozen States captured by forays and held by fraud. The people of those States have not lost their reason. They have simply permitted a lot of yelling blatherskites to seize upon the machinery of the Democratic Party. The genuine Democracy of Nebraska is not for free silver; the true Democrats of Illinois, of Indiana, of Kentucky, of Tennessee, and of Alabama are not for free silver. The evidence of it lies in the positive assertions of the best-informed Democrats in those States that their Electoral votes, with the possible exception of Alabama, will beyond all doubt be given to McKINLEY. What obligation rests upon any Democratic delegate in to-day's convention to assist these Populist usurpers in moving their disreputable goods into the party household?

The dominant desire of every good Democrat will be that the free-coinage candidate be defeated, that assured, the good Democrats may take thought about saving from the wreck some part of their organization. There can no longer be any doubt that the candidate of silver will be crushed. The popular majority against the dishonest dollar would, of course, be much greater, and its defeat consequently more destructive, if the Democrats should nominate a sound-money candidate. There are countless Democrats who cannot vote for McKINLEY. They will have no way of registering their opposition to free coinage, unless a third ticket is put in the field. It will be impossible, too, to make a hopeful canvass for Democratic candidates for Congress and for State officers, if in the National contest the choice of sound-money Democrats is limited to the McKinley Electors.

Let any one attempt to picture forth the conditions in this State this Fall. It will be well-nigh intolerable to Democrats of conscience and conviction to go over bodily into the camps of McKINLEY and TOM PLATT, to bow down before the hated images they have all their lives been trying to overthrow. Even the most passionate of sound-money men must look beyond this election. To abandon the Democratic organization, to put the State and the Nation at the mercy of the party that is wont to seek and hold power by indirect bribery, pensions, and protection; to establish a dynasty of unopposed Republicanism, would be an evil second only in its dimensions to the enthronement of free silver. Free coinage must be beaten, even though the Democratic Party go to perdition. Country above party always, but now that it is perfectly evident that the sound-money vote will run the country it is permissible to consider how the party may be saved, too. A third ticket may not be deemed advisable by the sound-money Democrats. It is too early to determine that. But the advisability of that course must be kept under thoughtful consideration. Like DANIEL WEBSTER, when the Whig Party was in the throes of dissolution, the delegate who walks out of the Coliseum will exclaim: "Where shall I go?"

THE TELLER BOOM.

Senator TELLER bids fair to suffer the common fate of logical candidates. There is no question that he represents better than anybody else the one idea on which the advocates of limitless silver have determined to make this canvass. He has been a consistent silver man ever since there was a silver question. He combines in his capacious brain about all the motives that could induce a man to advocate the unlimited coinage of a depreciated metal. His political fortunes depended upon "crooking the pregnant hinges of the knee" to the silver-mine owners of his own State. His personal relations with these powerful gentlemen, whether business, political, or friendly, were such as to bind him closely to their cause. Beginning in this way, he has probably persuaded himself that the coinage of silver without limit is really beneficial to the entire country. Having reached that conclusion, free silver is the one thing for which he has contended throughout his subsequent career. He has frequently sacrificed his party allegiance to forward the cause of silver, and finally he is ready in his own person to accept the highest honor that the Nation can give as a representative of the silver movement.

On some accounts it would be a pity if he could not be nominated. In the remote possibility of his election he would make a far better President than any of the truly rural candidates who aspire to the place. He is not to be mentioned in the same day with BLAND of Missouri and BOIES of Iowa in point of ignorance, narrowness, and inexperience. Quite apart, however, from any chance of his election there would be this great gain in his nomination: He and Mr. McKINLEY would represent the same things, substantially, except that Mr. McKINLEY would stand for the gold standard and he would stand for the unlimited coinage of cheap silver. That would make the issue perfectly plain, and the result could safely be left to the good sense of the American people.

MR. BELMONT'S REPORT.

The report which Mr. PERRY BELMONT carries to Chicago of his observations in Europe upon the question of bimetallism will not be encouraging to silver men—even to those who are looking forward to the day when all the great powers shall unite in making their dream a reality. Mr. BELMONT has discovered no sign of any importance or significance that international bimetallism is even remotely possible.

He finds, however, that both the business men and the scientific economists of Europe are thoroughly acquainted with the one weak spot in our system of finance. That is what Mr. CLEVELAND happily called "the endless chain." They see plainly that there is plenty of gold to be had by the United States on reasonable terms for any reasonable purpose. But they also see that no amount of gold would be sufficient to meet the demand for the perpetual redemption of notes that can never be paid. Were our Government to require to-morrow enough gold to pay off the entire $400,000,000 of demand notes that have been issued, and the notes, once paid, were to be destroyed, the gold could be had without trouble. But no amount of gold will fill a bottomless bucket.

Mr. BELMONT has some hope, for which we confess we can see no ground, that the Chicago Convention can be induced to declare for the final payment of the greenbacks and the Treasury notes, and the maintenance of the gold standard until international bimetallism shall have been obtained. Undoubtedly the payment of the demand notes in gold would make the maintenance of the gold standard extremely easy, and would enable us to place our currency upon an absolutely sound and stable basis. That, unfortunately, is precisely what the majority at Chicago do not want. It is well, however, that they should have the truth placed before them.

VALUATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

The assessment of property for taxation in this city for the current year shows an increase of $85,480,488 in the valuation of real estate and of $89,537,243 in the valuation of both real and personal property. The increase in twelve months is much larger than it has been before in many years, but it is partly due to the annexation of certain Westchester towns since the previous assessment was made.

The effect upon the debt limit is always an interesting point in connection with this annual filing of the assessment books on the first Monday in July. The limit is raised from something over $164,000,000 to something over $173,000,000, or by about $9,000,000. If the sinking fund has kept pace with the issue of bonds during the last year, this means an increase of the margin between the net debt and the Constitutional limit to about $65,000,000. The valuations of real estate are generally assumed to be not in excess of two-thirds of the actual value of the property, which the law requires to be the basis of assessment, and, if that is true, an assessed valuation of real estate in the city of $2,500,000,000 would by no means be excessive, though it would add $85,000,000 to the amount of bonds which could be Constitutionally issued.

As usual, there is a ridiculous disparity between the valuation of real and of personal property, which furnishes an annual argument in favor of giving up the assessment and taxation of the latter altogether. It will require a tax rate of about 2 per cent. to raise the needed revenue this year, and that rate would be increased to about 2.4 per cent. if it were imposed upon real estate alone, but taxation would be rendered completely equitable without making the burden any heavier or the revenue any less.

STILL CONFUSED ABOUT THE LAW.

The Deputy Excise Commissioner for this city, the Police Board, the Excise Reform Association, and pretty much everybody else who talks about preventing evasion of the new "liquor-tax law" by what are variously called "Raines hotels," "saloon hotels," and "fake hotels," continue to show the utmost confusion of mind as to the provisions of the law itself and what can be done under them.

Commissioner HILLIARD keeps on talking as though tax certificates had been obtained for these places by fraud, as though they are not genuine hotels, and as though he had the power to revoke or forfeit these certificates in that case. But the law makes no distinction whatever between hotels and other places where liquors are sold to be drunk upon the premises, so far as granting certificates is concerned. The applicant does not have to state whether he does or does not keep a hotel or intends to do so. So there can be no legal fraud or misrepresentation upon that point, because it makes no difference, and the Deputy Commissioner has no right to inquire whether he keeps or intends to keep a hotel or a saloon.

The legal question arises only with reference to a violation of the prohibition of the sale of liquor on Sunday or between 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning. There is no difference between a hotel keeper's certificate and a saloon keeper's certificate, or in the terms and conditions upon which they are applied for and granted, but a saloon keeper cannot lawfully sell on Sunday and a hotel keeper can to his "guests," with their "meals" or in their rooms. If the holder of a tax certificate is charged with violating the law by selling on Sunday, and claims in defense the right to sell on that day because he keeps a hotel, then and only then can the legal question be raised and tested whether the place he keeps is a hotel or not, and it cannot be decided by the Excise Commissioner or the police authorities, but only by the court on the trial of the case. Thereby only can the penalty of the law be enforced which includes a forfeiture of the license "upon conviction" for violation.

There is no way of reaching these "fake hotels" for Sunday selling, except to prosecute those who keep them for violating the law, and let them set up their claim of legally selling to their "guests," as a defense. They have got no different certificates from anybody else, and have got them in no different way, and the certificates cannot be forfeited in any different way from those of anybody else, and that way is as part of the penalty for a violation of the law of which they have been convicted. The bringing in of the authority of the Building Department is quite irrelevant to the excise question, but it may put the keepers of these places between two fires. They cannot keep hotels with reference to the prohibitions of one law and not keep them with reference to the requirements of another. If their places are hotels, they are subject to the requirements of the law regarding the construction of such buildings, and the Superintendent of Buildings may compel them to comply with the requirements. If they escape this by not being hotels, they are places where liquor cannot be lawfully sold on Sunday and between 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning. Those who propose to test the matter so far as Sunday selling is concerned, may as well cease talking about fraud in obtaining tax certificates or the revoking or forfeiting of certificates on any such ground, and proceed to have somebody prosecuted to conviction for violating the Sunday prohibition. That is the only way the test can be made, and every case will have to be dealt with by itself.

YALE AT HENLEY.

Undoubtedly the chances of the drawing for opponents and position at Henley have not been favorable to Yale. The English critics are agreed that the English competing crews are an exceptionally good lot, and in order to win Yale will have to beat three of them in succession. Moreover, Yale's first heat is with the Leander crew, which is commonly considered the strongest of all. It was the crew of Leander that won the Grand Challenge Cup in every year from 1890 to 1894, inclusive, and was expected to win it in 1895. It was this fact which made Cornell's acceptance of a row-over in the first heat from Leander so especially exasperating to English sportsmen. Of such a result there need be no fear this year. No American college crew, from Cornell or any other college, is in danger of repeating Cornell's mistake.

Nevertheless, it is unfortunate for Yale that a crew presumably the strongest should be that which she must encounter first. If Leander beats Yale, Yale will have no chance to show what she can do against crews more on her own level—that is to say, composed of undergraduates—while the Leander Club is pursuing, so to speak, a post-graduate course in rowing. The boat of New College, Oxford, for example, contains three of the winning Oxford crew of 1895, and would seem to be a fairer match for Yale, but Yale will have no opportunity to show what she could do with this crew, or with either of the Cambridge crews, if she should succumb to the more seasoned oarsmen. Even if Yale should beat Leander, the struggle might be expected to take so much out of her crew that they would not be at their best in meeting even weaker crews.

But if Yale should win, and win on her merits, in spite of these disadvantages, the disadvantages would be remembered only with an exultation to which Yale would be fully entitled. The supremacy of Yale in American college rowing is fully established, and no other college really pretends to question it. Though as a matter of form our imitation of the English 'Varsity boat race is still maintained, out of the last ten races Yale has won nine. There can be no more disputing that we are sending the pick of our college oarsmen to Henley than that they will meet there the pick of English college oarsmen, in and out of college. If Yale wins her first heat to-day, her chances will be very good indeed for the final victory, and in any case, barring accidents, she will have accomplished a very memorable feat.

PREACHING TO THE POINT.

The Roman Catholic priest who officiated on Sunday at the funeral of the striker who was killed in the disorders of last week in Cleveland seized the occasion to deliver a wholesome lesson to the assembled multitude of laborers upon the rights of others.

He told them plainly that the owner of capital had a right under the laws of State and Nation to manage his capital and to direct the conduct of the business in which it was employed. If he abused that right, the remedy was not in passion or violence, but in public sentiment and law.

Still more pointedly the priest declared that those workmen who were not "banded together" had their individual rights, which those who administer the laws are bound to protect, and condemned the scenes which had been enacted during the week, one of the consequences of which was this funeral.

The courageous words of truth uttered by this fearless preacher formed a wholesome offset to the overwrought sympathy for the striker who had met his death only because he assailed others in their exercise of the right to do work which he refused to do. Regardless of the cause of the Cleveland strike or the merits of the contest between the Brown Hoisting Works and their workmen, every law-abiding citizen, and especially every teacher of the moral duties of men, must condemn the violence and disorder that occurred, and sustain every effort to vindicate the law and public authority in protecting the peace of the community and the rights of the owner of capital and the owner of labor alike. Mgr. THORPE'S bold and wholesome words are worthy of special recognition.

TRANSFER TICKETS.

The case of Mr. HUMBERT, who was ejected from the Third Avenue cable cars on Sunday, is a very good illustration of the impudent way in which the cable company treats the people of the City of New-York. The conductor put him and his boy off the car because the transfer ticket which Mr. HUMBERT presented had, according to the conductor, been issued more than eight minutes previous to its presentation. It is probable that the conductor was simply obeying the rules of the road, though it is equally probable that, after the manner of his kind, he was behaving with rudeness and insolence.

The conductors of this line do not lead an enviable life. Their duties are hard and complex, and it is extremely difficult for them to perform them in a reasonable and decent fashion. But they would undoubtedly be less outrageous if they were not encouraged by the attitude of the company itself to regard their passengers as so much live freight to be handled with no more consideration than would be shown to hogs in a box car.

The rule of the company fixing the time within which the transfer tickets must be presented is made solely for its own protection against its own employés The passenger presenting the ticket cannot get it except from one of the agents of the company. He is necessarily innocent of any cheating. It frequently happens that delays on one or the other of the connecting roads make it impossible to present a ticket within eight minutes after it is issued. There may be a legal right of the company to fix a time for the expiration of the right given by a transfer ticket, but it must be a reasonable time, which eight minutes certainly is not. We trust that Mr. HUMBERT, who was arrested on the complaint of the conductor, will get damages from the company.

THOSE "PERNICIOUS" POOLS.

The New-York Tribune explained yesterday, in the course of some remarks about the demand of the tinplate manufacturers for a reduction of wages, that "the combination of tinplate manufacturers was a defensive movement which followed the organization of the great Billet Pool about April 1." This Pool and several other Pools in the iron and steel industry, our neighbor's readers are informed, are the cause of the wages controversy:

"Thus the difficulty regarding tinplates is directly traced to the Combination to fix the price of steel billets, and this in turn was the direct fruit of the two Combinations to control [and to increase largely] prices of Lake Superior ore and of Connellsville coke."

The Tribune changes its mind, however, in the last paragraph of its article, and asserts that the cause of the wages dispute is "the reduction of duty by the Democratic tariff," because the tariff is not high enough to permit a long series of Pools to increase prices anywhere from 20 to 100 per cent. without subjecting some branch of the industry to inconvenience.

All this is quite interesting. We should like to ask The Tribune, which appears to regard these Pools with some favor at present, what remedial or restrictive legislation it had in mind when, a few months ago, just before the beginning of the recent session of Congress, it pointed out the greed and exactions of several of these rings, and urged "the coming Congress, strongly Republican in the House," to "place before the President a bill which will materially limit the pernicious activity of such combinations in the future"? Did The Tribune have in mind a bill which would increase by 15 per cent. all the duties used by such Pools as "instruments of extortion"? Such a bill was passed by the "strongly Republican House," and The Tribune abused all the Representatives and Senators who refused to vote for it.

It seems to be settled that MAURICE GRAU will succeed to the post of grand opera impresario in London, left vacant by the death of Sir AUGUSTUS HARRIS. From the artistic point of view, Mr. GRAU is a much abler man than his predecessor. He knows the history of impresarioship and has an intelligent and sympathetic knowledge of music. Much of the delicate work of management, if not all of it, has been left to his care during the administration of Messrs. ABBEY & GRAU in our own Opera House. He has been the producer and the pacifier, and always an acutely sensitive critic of his own work and that of the artists engaged by him. But Mr. ABBEY has planned and looked after the finances. His name and fame, his personal magnetism, have made the firm strong and carried it safely through dangerous crises. If it is true that he will take care of the Covent Garden Opera hereafter, Mr. GRAU will not have the benefit of Mr. ABBEY'S active co-operation there, though he may have his advice. The arrangement will surely be beneficial to New-York operagoers. The London season begins in May and ends with July. It is likely that hereafter the companies in the two capitals will be practically identical, and that scenery, dresses, and properties made for Covent Garden Theatre can be used in the Metropolitan Opera House and vice versa. As for the vocal and dramatic ensembles, London will be the gainer. ABBEY & GRAU have given much better casts to great works than London has had lately.

What wheat has been to the big States of the Middle West, sugar to Louisiana, and the orange to Florida, the potato has been to Long Island. The Suffolk County farmers who can clearly trace their lineage back three centuries, and are apt to plow their cornfields so carelessly that the furrows are distressingly crooked, give more time and energy to the cultivation of the potato than they do to caring for the prize cattle of which they are justly proud. The potato is not inexpensive in the growing. Long Island soil, never too rich, has been sadly overworked, and patent fertilizers cost money. Asparagus, melons, and small fruits could be raised more profitably. But the Suffolk County men have been as true to the potato of their fathers as to the American flag and the memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The result has been an oversupply of potatoes. The market has refused them, and the stock has called for more variety in its food, and turned away from potatoes with a feeling of satiety. Summer boarders will not live entirely on potatoes. The Long Island farmer is in much the same position as the great wheat grower of the West. Yet he has not yet been heard to howl for "cheaper money." Indeed, there is reason to hope that he will sensibly turn his attention to other and more profitable crops.

INCREASE IN BANK CIRCULATION.

Caused by the Recent Issue of Government Bonds.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The effect of the bond issue of $100,000,000 last February upon the circulation of the National banks has been an increase of about $16,000,000 in the bonds on deposit with the United States Treasurer. The effect of this issue appears to have been nearly spent with the end of June, for the increase in secured circulation during that month was only $323,090. The secured circulation now stands at $205,538,929, as against a total on Jan. 31, a few days before the bids for the new bonds were opened, of $190,989,037.

The deposits of the new bonds within these five months have been a trifle less than $17,000,000. The excess of the new bonds over the net increase in secured circulation is due to the withdrawal of a few bonds of other classes. The aggregate circulation, including that against which lawful money is held as well as that secured by bonds, is now $225,912,950. This is about $12,500,000 more than on Jan. 31. The failure of the total circulation to increase with the same rapidity as that secured by bonds is due to the steady redemption and retirement of notes for which the lawful money has been deposited.

The 4 per cent. bonds of the new issue in the custody of the Government to secure bank circulation are $21,783,550. This includes, however, about $15,000,000 of the bonds issued under the syndicate contract of 1895. No distinction is made in the Treasury account between the last two issues of bonds, as they both bear date of Feb. 1, 1895.

The 5 per cent. bonds issued in 1894 to protect the gold reserve are now in the custody of the Government to the amount of $18,067,850. The amount has been reduced nearly $1,500,000 since the last bond issue by the substitution of the newer bonds with their longer term for those of 1894.

Each of the recent bond issues to protect the gold reserve has influenced the volume of secured bank notes in circulation, but the influence of the issues of 1894 was rather to arrest the downward tendency of the secured circulation than to actually increase it. The $30,000,000 of the circulation taken out during the panic of 1893 was in process of retirement in 1894, and the aggregate secured circulation fell from $135,154,522 on Jan. 1, 1894, to $130,601,247 on May 1. The circulation then remained substantially stationary for three months, when there was a trifling increase, followed by a slight decline. The bonds issued to the Morgan syndicate did not immediately reach the market, and the minimum secured circulation on Feb. 1, 1895, was $175,674,250. This did not increase largely until midsummer, when the circulation gradually climbed upward to $190,180,901 on Nov. 1. The increase was then trifling until the last issue, which has caused the increase of about $14,000,000 already noted.

CONSPICUOUS NEWPORT ARRIVALS.

First Casino Dance This Season Nearly Spoiled by Rain.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 6.—Count Hadik of Germany, who was a social favorite here last season, returned to-day and is at Bellevue Lodge for the Summer. H. P. Farrington and Miss Farrington of Croton-on-Hudson have arrived at the Ocean House for the season. Col. and Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard and Miss Goddard of Providence arrived this evening at the Eldridge villa for the Summer.

Baron and Baroness Louis de Levay, who were married in Bristol Friday, are here passing part of their honeymoon at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Other prominent arrivals to-day include Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Albert Borden, Edward Stahl, George W. Olney, D. S. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Wright, G. P. Farley, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lucas of New-York, F. M. Harrison, H. C. Piper, Montclair, N. J.; H. Hittomer of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Daggett, C. A. Jordan, E. J. Mansell, Frank L. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sheehan, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Doyle, C. W. Parker, Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Moses, Benjamin F. Steven, Mr. and Mrs. Windsor Weld of Boston, A. B. Chandler, and Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Bett of Brooklyn.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks gave a luncheon to-day. Her twenty-four guests were all ladies. The decorations were American Beauty roses.

Miss Alice Blight, who has been visiting Miss Grace Wilson in New-York, returned to-night.

Arrivals at the cottages from New-York to-day were Dr. Charles W. Stewart, to visit Anthony Stewart; Miss M. E. Wardwell, to visit Mrs. Frank W. Andrews, and Miss E. Alcolhill, to visit Mrs. William L. Mortimer; also Miss Parrish of Boston, to visit Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons, and Miss Margaret Cope of Philadelphia, to visit Mrs. Benjamin R. Smith.

Capt. S. Nicholson Kane, J. B. M. Grosvenor, Mrs. F. P. Garrettson, Charles E. Strong, and Albert Prentiss returned to New-York to-day.

Registered at the Casino to-day are Richard Neutler and Edward W. S. Johnson of New-York, W. P. Troth of Philadelphia, Lieut. J. R. Chase, United States Navy, and Lieut. L. C. Bailey, United States Navy.

A. Sydney Carpenter, Fred O. Beach, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Joel B. Wolfe, Mrs. John B. Trevor, and Mrs. N. D. Clapp of New-York, H. B. Tyler and Willing Spencer of Philadelphia, and Baron and Baroness Sellière of Paris registered at the Golf Club to-day.

The first Casino dance of the season took place this evening, but owing to the early season and a severe rainstorm it was not well attended.

Arrivals at Jamestown to-day are Mrs. T. J. Hardesty, Mrs. M. P. Thompson, R. H. Thompson, Miss Elizabeth Ijams of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Waters, W. Potter Waters, Mrs. A. N. Thayer, Miss Louise Thayer of St. Louis, Dr. W. Argyle Watson, Albert Rose Parsons, A. E. Lahnee of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. George Sutton of Washington, W. J. Hattey, Herbert Kremer, Miss Caroline Lackland of Philadelphia, Mrs. R. H. Bronson, and Miss E. W. Bronson of New-Haven.

THE SUBMARINE NAVAL BOAT.

Great Doubt Whether a Second One Will Be Constructed.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The New-York people who are interested in the submarine boat being built for the navy in Baltimore are concerned whether the Navy Department will authorize the construction of another craft of like type. This, from present indications, does not seem probable, although the matter depends entirely on the results obtained by the boat now under way.

Most naval officers have little faith in this type of war craft. Perhaps this comes from their lack of precise knowledge of such boats, and it may spring also from the natural distrust of a boat the chief functions of which must be carried on under the water. The builders must, under their contract, demonstrate to the Government the reliability of the new boat; they must operate it in all the numerous ways called for under the specifications, and if they are able to do all that is required of them, and ever come to the surface again, there will probably be established a confidence in the boat which does not at present exist.

The foreign submarine boats operate without much accident, and there is no reason, theoretically, why the American craft, an admittedly superior boat of its type, should not be a success. Whether it will have the tactical value claimed for it by the inventor remains to be seen. It is reasonable, however, to suppose that a boat navigating under the water, out of sight of an enemy, would be capable of doing more damage than a much more powerful boat, the movements of which were known to an alert antagonist.

The latest Naval Appropriation act allows the Secretary of the Navy to have built two more submarine boats if the Baltimore craft proves satisfactory. It is yet too early to determine the practicability of the first boat of this type, but this does not prevent naval officers from assuming the disadvantages of the boat. They admit the possibility of its value, and they appreciate the varied offices which the inventor believes may be performed by his mechanism. They have, notwithstanding, a feeling that the boat will not be duplicated. If it shall succeed in meeting all the requirements, which are numerous and severe, the navy will have a valuable craft, and the battle fleet an important ally.

CHILDREN OF THE REVOLUTION

Close of Their Fourth of July Celebration in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, July 6.—The three days' celebration of the Fourth of July by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution was concluded this morning by a grand patriotic meeting by the Children of the American Revolution in the Town Hall, which was attended by hundreds of persons. The service was a fitting close for the celebration, which is conceded to have been an unqualified success.

The service was opened with patriotic songs by scores of children and young misses, members of the Children of the American Revolution, attired in costume and carrying flags. An address was made by Mrs. Col. G. P. Lawton of Saratoga Springs, who was followed by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop of Concord, Mass., President General and founder of the National Society Children of the American Revolution, who spoke at length on the purposes of the society.

Greetings were received from the various chapters of children represented. The service closed with patriotic songs.

FLAG FOR JOHN BROWN'S GRAVE.

Fisheries Commission Appoints July 21 for the Raising.

ALBANY, July 6.—The State Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission at a meeting in this city to-day decided to have a flag raising July 21 at the grave of John Brown, on the John Brown tract, in Essex County, recently presented to the State by an association of patriotic New-Yorkers, of which Henry Clews is President.

The commission will attend, and the members of Mr. Clews's association will be invited, but there will be no formal gathering or attempt at display. Speeches will be made by State Excise Commissioner Lyman, who presents the flag for the occasion, and by Gen. Merritt of Potsdam.

The commission appointed Fire Wardens for St. Lawrence, Essex, and Delaware Counties, and special fish, game, and forest protectors for Hamilton, Delaware, Seneca, and Saratoga Counties.

FAVOR SPENDING $1,000,000 MORE.

Fisheries Commission Would Extend Adirondack Park.

ALBANY, July 6.—The issue of $1,000,000 in bonds by the State to purchase additional lands in the Adirondack region within the confines of the State Park is to be vigorously advocated by the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission.

More than 200,000 acres have been offered for sale to the commission at an average rate of $1.50 per acre, but there is no available money. Nearly twice as much more will also be offered as soon as there is any available money to permit of purchases by the State. The commission favors the issue of the bonds to

ANOTHER PATRIOT SHOT

EXECUTED FOR THE CRIME OF REBELLION IN A CUBAN FORTRESS.

A Band of Insurgents Defeated by the Spaniards Under Gen. Linares—Fifty-nine of Their Number Left Dead on the Field—The Banos Fort Entered by the Revolutionists, and Arms and Ammunition Carried Away.

HAVANA, July 6.—Joaquin Perdigon Pastrana was shot to-day, in the Cabana Fortress, for the crime of rebellion. It was twice necessary to give him a coup de grace.

Gen. Linares reports that he sent 1,500 men to stop José Maceo and Periquito Perez from marching on the town of Ramon. An engagement took place between Gato and the Quemado Hills, which lasted six hours. The troops captured the positions of the rebels, after brilliant bayonet charges. The enemy left fifty-nine dead on the field. The troops lost two killed. Two Lieutenants and twenty-four soldiers were badly and many more slightly wounded.

Through the treachery of a Corporal and a sentinel, who joined the rebels, a band of the latter entered the Banos Fort, near Cienfuegos, and carried off a quantity of arms and ammunition. The commander of the fort was absent in Cienfuegos at the time. An investigation into the matter has been ordered.

Col. Escudero, who is operating around the Zapata Swamp, met the rebels, under Lacret, Roque, and other leaders. A fierce engagement followed, resulting in the dislodging of the rebels from strong positions. Col. Molina arrived in time to assist Col. Escudero in completely dispersing the enemy. The rebel loss is unknown, they carrying their dead and wounded off with them. The Spanish loss was two killed, and a Captain, a Surgeon, and nineteen soldiers wounded.

Rebels attacked and burned several huts near the town of Pipian, Province of Havana. They then retreated without sustaining any losses.

CHASED BY AMERICAN WARSHIP.

The Three Friends Escapes from Her Dangerous Pursuer.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 6.—Capt. Lowe of the schooner Charles D. Hall arrived at this port yesterday noon and reports that yesterday morning about 10 o'clock he sighted a steam tug off Sombrero Light going in a southeast direction, which he took for the George W. Childs, but the tug kept well away from him, and it was impossible to decipher her name.

About 2 o'clock he again sighted the same steamer coming back under full head of steam, and shortly afterward a large three-masted steamer hove in sight, coming from the southward, which had evidently frightened the tug. When about twenty miles southeast of this port the tug hauled to and put back across the gulf.

This morning, about 9:30 o'clock, a small tug, supposed to be the Three Friends, was sighted from the Custom House going up the gulf under full steam and being chased by a war vessel. The tug was close to the reef and the ship some little distance off. Some think it was the United States ship Raleigh, while others claim it to be a Spanish war vessel. At this moment the man-o'-war has hauled off and the Three Friends has come inside the reef.

This morning when it became known, and it spread like wildfire, that a steamer was being chased up the Gulf, thousands of sympathizers rushed down to the beach to get a view of the brave little filibuster. When first sighted the vessels were a little this side of Sand Key Light, and, judging by the volume of smoke coming from their smokestacks, were being driven to their utmost capacity. The Three Friends, as it is now positively known, was the steamer which was skimming the reef, while her pursuer, which turned out to be the United States steamer Raleigh, was some distance in the Gulf.

When off this port the Maine was signaled, and the Raleigh kept on, and finally, when the Three Friends came inside the reef, the Raleigh altered her course, giving up the chase. The reports that the Raleigh fired at the steamer are without foundation. The pilothouse Glance returned to port this afternoon from off the bar, and reports that, while not close enough to decipher the name on the steamer, those on board were close enough to hear the report of cannon if any had been fired.

CAPT. WIBORG SURRENDERS.

He Is Now Serving Out His Sentence as a Filibuster.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—J. H. S. Wiborg, the late Captain of the steamer Horsa, whose conviction of engaging in an alleged Cuban filibustering expedition was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court, surrendered himself in the United States District Court here to-day for the purpose of completing his sentence of one year and four months.

Capt. Ker of counsel for the defendant objected to the form of the order which had been prepared for Capt. Wiborg's recommitment, and which called for an imprisonment of one year three months and twenty-eight days. Lawyer Ker stated that his client had been imprisoned two days in March, and he asked that the time that had elapsed from the date of the writ of error taken to the Supreme Court until now be deducted, thus shortening the term of actual imprisonment. Judge Butler decided adversely, however. Then Capt. Ker moved that the order be changed so as to read, "including this day." This was done, and the Captain's unexpired term is reduced one day. This afternoon he was taken to the Eastern Penitentiary.

During the discussion Capt. Ker spoke loudly. This led Judge Butler to remark that it was a warm day, and that there was no need for the counselor or himself to get excited.

"Well," replied Capt. Ker, "I don't get excited; I am only earnest. I would rather be in that man's place [pointing toward Capt. Wiborg] than where I am to-day."

THE ANCIENT ARTILLERY.

Boston's Famous Company of Soldiers Reaches Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, July 6.—The Cunard Line steamer Servia, Capt. Watt, from Boston June 29, arrived here this evening, having on board the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. They all declare that they had a most enjoyable trip.

A number of the London Honourable Artillery Company met the party at this port and accompanied it on the Servia to Liverpool, where it will arrive to-morrow and take a train for London.

LONDON, July 6.—The ladies accompanying the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, who are the guests of the Honourable Artillery Company, will be received by the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Friday.

INDIA MUST PAY THE EXPENSE.

Must Support the New Troops Sent to Suakin.

LONDON, July 6.—In the House of Commons this evening, Lord George Hamilton, (Conservative,) formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, moved that the India Exchequer should pay for the support of the Indian troops sent to Suakin to replace the garrison troops there, who are being used in the Soudan expedition. There was a long debate on the motion, which was finally adopted by a vote of 259 to 106.

The compelling of the Indian Government to pay the expenses of these troops is likely to cause much discontent in India. The Times, Standard, many of the Unionist papers, and all the Liberal papers oppose the Government in this matter.

GOV. ROBINSON GOING BACK.

He Will Return to Cape Town and Resume His Powers.

CAPE TOWN, July 6.—Prime Minister Sprigg announced in the Assembly to-day that Gov. Robinson, who was recently summoned to London in connection with the Government on the South African situation, would return to his post of duty in August.

This statement is held to dispose of the rumors that serious trouble existed between Gov. Robinson and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, and that the former would not return to Cape Town while Mr. Chamberlain was in control of colonial affairs.

Cretans to be Argued With.

LONDON, July 6.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Athens saying that, in view of the Porte's acceptance of the chief demands of the powers, the diplomats have unanimously urged Greece to influence the Cretans to cease their hostility and to prevent Greeks from sending supplies to the rebels in the island. The dispatch adds that the Consuls at Canea have been instructed to inform the Cretans of the action of the representatives of the powers at Athens.

Severe Earthquakes in Cyprus.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.—Advices received here from the Island of Cyprus say that severe shocks of earthquake have occurred throughout the island, and that the inhabitants of the towns of Limasol and Larnica have deserted their houses and taken refuge in the open fields, where they are living in tents.

The Elections in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, July 6.—The returns from the districts in which candidates were elected yesterday and a forecast of the reballots which will be required because of the failure to elect in a number of districts show that there will be no alteration in the position of the parties in the Chamber of Deputies.

A Relapse for Mr. Stanley.

LONDON, July 6.—Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer and member of Parliament for North Lambeth, who has been ill for several weeks with gastritis, suffered a relapse last night, and is now lying in a critical condition.

Elevated to the Peerage.

LONDON, July 6.—Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, has been elevated to the peerage.

Ambassador Bayard's Vacation.

LONDON, July 6.—Ambassador Bayard will start for Scotland on July 20. He will go thence on a yachting cruise in Norwegian waters.

PLANS FOR EXHIBITION SPACE.

Diagrams for the Show in Grand Central Palace to be Drawn at Once.

The National Cycle Board of Trade has instructed its architect to submit diagrams suggesting the best methods of arranging exhibitors' spaces for the Eastern National Cycle Exposition to be held early next year at the Grand Central Palace.

This step has been made necessary because of the demand for space, and it is almost a certainty that an additional floor will have to be secured. The number of applicants is rapidly approaching to the 200 mark, and the following is an additional list to that already published, over thirty of whom have also applied for membership in the Board of Trade:

Aetna Wax Manufacturing Company, the American B. H. O. and Sewing Machine Company, the American Gas Furnace Company, the Bearings Publishing Company, Bolte Cycle Manufacturing Company, Buffalo Wheel Company, the Chandler Company, W. E. Davis, Clifton Manufacturing Company, Combination Cycle Company, Cycle Improvement Company, Eagle Bicycle Manufacturing Company, Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Company, Fox Machine Company, Garford Manufacturing Company, Globe Cycle Works, Gormully & Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, William J. Haines Company, Hall & Downing, Hamilton Cycle Company, Hartford Rubber Works Company, N. N. Hill Brass Company, Hill, Rosenblatt & Co., E. I. Horsman, Independent Electric Company, Keene Wood Rim Company, Kenwood Bicycle Manufacturing Company, H. H. Kiffe Company, Knight Cycle Company, Lalor Cycle Company, H. A. Lozier & Co., Luthy & Co., Mason & Mason Company, A. L. Moore Company, the New-York Tire Company, Edwin Oliver & Co., Richmond Bicycle Company, A. M. Scheffer & Co., Spalding-Bidwell Company, Sterling Cycle Works, United States Projectile Company, F. J. Werneth Company, Western Wheel Works, (Eastern branch,) Western Wheel Works, (Western branch,) the Whitney Manufacturing Company, and the W. W. Whitten Cycle Manufacturing Company.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—NETHERLAND—Baron and Baroness Fava.

—METROPOLE—Archibald E. Baxter of Elmira.

—HOFFMAN—Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y.

—GRAND UNION—Secretary of State John Palmer of Albany.

—MURRAY HILL—Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut and Mayor H. S. Pingree of Detroit.

—ALBEMARLE—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, and Edward W. Bok of Philadelphia.

—HOLLAND—Judge Augustus J. Ricks of Cleveland, ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn of Kansas, and Gen. Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Jacob Lefever of New-Paltz and F. S. Black of Troy, Judge C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana, State Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie, George W. Aldridge of Rochester, Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, N. Y., and Francis Hendricks of Syracuse.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

—The Eden Musée was well filled last evening, and a good programme was rendered by the orchestra. This included a cymbal solo, a clarionet duet, and two violin solos by Koevessy. Nearly every number secured an encore. Daily afternoon and evening concerts will be given this week, and the programmes will be largely made up of popular selections. The new cooling apparatus keeps the atmosphere in the Musée comfortable, and the wax works exhibits are at their best.

—No roof garden performance is any better than that given under the protection of the ever alert golden Diana of Madison Square. Rainy nights the show is always given in the beautiful Stanford white and gold concert hall of Madison Square Garden. This week's bill introduces Caroline Hull, the Delevines, Ida Howell, Kathleen Warren, the Aeolian trio, Haines and Pettingill, and many other popular performers.

—Changes in the distribution of rôles in the Casino's comic and spectacular review, "In Gay New-York," have lately improved the quality of the performance. "El Capitan" continues, without change or impairment of business, at the Broadway Theatre, while "Das Modell" may be heard at Terrace Garden until Thursday, when Strauss's long familiar "Gypsy Baron" will be sung.

—Fregoli, Ophelia, the cascade, the swans, the sense of vastness and beauty imparted by the architecture and decorations, the bigness of the scheme of public entertainment, this veritable Crystal Palace in miniature, naturally attract great crowds to the new garden of Olympia.

—This is the last week of Biondi's engagement at Koster & Bial's, but Marie Dressler will sing, Jules Levy will blow his horn, and Edison's vitascope flash really living pictures on the screen for some more weeks yet.

—The palm garden, the roof garden, and the big Winter auditorium, now redecorated for hot weather, and artificially cooled, form the triple attraction at Proctor's Pleasure Palace. The stage shows are seasonable.

—At Keith's Union Square Theatre the newly imported cinematograph makes people marvel, while there are other things in the bill which make them laugh and put them in a sentimental mood.

—The old-fashioned circus, away up on the east side, at Ninety-ninth Street and First Avenue, is as good a Summer show as any in town—lively, varied, and full of expertness.

—The vast roof garden of the Grand Central Palace is a unique resort. It is not a bit like any other roof garden in New-York.

—The customary spirited performance is given nightly in the aerial garden at the Casino.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—1:40 A. M.—370 Greenwich Street; Leon Hirsch, bird food; damage, $1,500.

—2:30 A. M.—181 William Street; John Mooney, printer, and Marshall & Gerard, watch springs; damage, $1,400.

—8:25 P. M.—57½ Grove Street; A. E. Brothers, laundry; damage, $10.

During warm weather, bathe the face and hands, or whole person, with Pond's Extract and water. It revives, invigorates, and freshens the face or person. Beware of Imitations.—Adv.

SOCIALIST LABOR CONVENTION.

An Iowa Idea of "16 to 1"—Request of Trade and Labor Alliance.

William Watkins of Dayton, Ohio, was Chairman of the third day's session of the National Convention of the Socialist-Labor Party yesterday in the Grand Central Palace.

Conrad Kramer of Davenport, Iowa, who is over seventy years old, and who has been for over fifty years an active Socialist, was elected Vice Chairman. Mr. Kramer, in his sueech in accepting the position, told the convention that the farmers of Iowa are crazy for free siver, because they have been told that "16 to 1" means that if they were to send a gold dollar to a London banker he would return sixteen silver dollars.

A delegation from the recently organized Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, consisting of Messrs. Vogt, Brower, Bohn, and Shapiro, was received. Mr. Vogt, in a long speech, asked the indorsement of the alliance by the convention. Mr. Vogt said that the alliance represents nearly 60,000 union men throughout the country. He attacked the American Federation of Labor, and said their leaders are only the agents of politicians.

Daniel De Leon offered a resolution that the convention recognize the alliance as a good and regular Socialistic organization. After considerable discussion the resolution was tabled. It came up later and was discussed until the convention adjourned, to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Pierce Manning Butler Young.

Pierce Manning Butler Young, a Southerner of distinguished career as a soldier, Congressman, and diplomat, who was United States Minister to Guatemala, died yesterday of Bright's disease at the Presbyterian Hospital.

He was born at Spartanburg, S. C., Nov. 15, 1838. His father was Dr. R. M. Young, a graduate of the Medical College of Philadelphia, Penn., who took him to Georgia when he was a child. His grandfather, Capt. William Young, was a gallant Revolutionary soldier. The young man passed through the Georgia Military Academy, when Col. Brumby was Superintendent, and was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point through Congressman John H. Lumpkin, in 1857.

When Georgia seceded, Cadet Young resigned and reported to Jefferson Davis at Montgomery in March, 1861. During the bombardment of Fort Sumter he was Second Lieutenant of Artillery at Charleston, S. C.

Lieut. Young was aide de camp in Florida to Gen. William Wheeler, became Adjutant of Cobb's Legion while it was organizing at Richmond, and subsequently its Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel. In this service he displayed conspicuous gallantry, and was seriously wounded at the battle of Boonsborough.

Col. Young distinguished nimself at Gettysburg, went back with the army to Virginia, and was seriously wounded at the battle of Brandy Station in August, 1863. His rank was Brigadier General three months later, and he was assigned to Gen. Stewart's corps. Gen. Young paid the penalty for valor the third time at Ashland, Va., June 1, 1864. He was wounded in the breast while charging at the head of his command, and was disabled for four months. He became Major General after the death of Gen. Stewart, and continued in active service until the close of the war.

His civil career began when he was resting at Cartersville, Ga., in his election to Congress, in 1868. He was the only Democratic elected to the National Legislature when representation was restored under the reconstruction acts. Elected for the three succeeding terms, he served in Congress till March 3, 1875, and since 1868 he had been a delegate to every National Democratic Convention. In Congress he was eloquent and agreeable as a legislator, and socially universally and heartily admired.

Mr. Young was in 1877 appointed a United States Commissioner for the Paris Exposition. He was appointed in 1885 Consul General for the United States at St. Petersburg by President Cleveland, who, when he for a second time was elected President, appointed him Minister to Guatemala.

Mr. Young went to the Presbyterian Hospital two weeks ago, and his mother came from Atlanta last week to help care for him. His death was unexpected, as when his mother left him, to transact business down town, two hours before he passed away, he was apparently in a satisfactory condition.

The body will be sent to Cartersville, Ga., to-day, where the funeral will be held.

Dr. Augustus S. Kidder.

Dr. Augustus S. Kidder of 46 West Forty-eighth Street, a prominent dentist, died on Sunday at his home of consumption, after an illness extending over fourteen weeks.

He was the son of Dr. James Kidder, also a dentist, of Claremont, N. H. He was born in Claremont in 1840, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1860. He finished his studies in the Philadelphia Dental College. Although he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, he never practiced as a physician, but devoted himself entirely to dentistry. For twenty-eight years he lived and had his office at 104 West Thirty-fourth Street, and in May, 1894, he removed to 46 West Forty-eighth Street.

Dr. Kidder was popular in social circles. He was a great friend of Austin Corbin. He was a member of the New-York Dental Society, and had also been, until recently, a member of the New-York Club and the Manhattan Athletic Club. His wife, who was Miss Josephine Harvey of Williamsport, Penn., died on June 21, 1894. He leaves one daughter, Miss Gertrude Kidder. He was a member of Dr. Parkhurst's church.

The funeral will be held at 46 West Forty-eighth Street this afternoon. The Rev. W. C. Stitt will conduct the services. The burial will be in Kensico Cemetery.

Capt. Antonio F. de Rosa.

Capt. Antonio F. De Rosa died at his residence, 267 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, Saturday, after an illness of three weeks.

Capt. De Rosa commanded the steamer Bengalla until June, 1890, when he was obliged to abandon her off the Azores. The ship lost her rigging and boats during a storm, and drifted along until sighted by the Spanish steamer Alfonso XIII., when the crew of 68 and 105 passengers were taken off and carried to Spain.

He afterward commanded the steamer Vega, and on one of his voyages saved the crew of the burning schooner Mary Gibson. For this he was presented by the Canadian Government with marine glasses.

The Captain retired from service two years ago, and settled in Brooklyn. His body will be placed in a vault until the arrival of the steamer Peninsula; then it will be taken to Lisbon.

Obituary Notes.

—Mortimer L. Fell died on Sunday at his home, 19 West Eighty-fourth Street, from pneumonia. He was born in London, England, fifty-two years ago, but came to this country with his parents when he was three years old. He was engaged in the cloth business for a number of years in this city, and lived in Morristown, N. J., until four years ago, when the family moved to this city. Mr. Fell had been in the employ of Sullivan, Vail & Co. for the past twelve years. He had been sick for three weeks. He leaves a wife and a married daughter. The funeral services will be held in the Congregational Church, at Glen Ridge, N. J., this afternoon. The burial will be at Morristown, N. J.

—Charles L. Gowdey of the American Express Company, died at his home, 809 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, after a two weeks' illness. He was born in this city in 1839, and had been a resident of Brooklyn for twenty-three years. He had been identified with the American Express Company from his seventeenth year, and at the time of his death was General Manager of the Stable Supply Department. He was a member of Sagamore Lodge, F. and A. M. He leaves a wife and one son. Funeral services will be held at his late home this morning. The burial will be in the Cypress Hills Cemetery.

—George Frederick Palmer, a well-known horse dealer, died last Friday at his home, 62 West Sixty-sixth Street, from Bright's disease, after a long illness. He was born in Houlton, Me., sixty-two years ago. For many years he traded in horses in Boston, Mass., and Hartford, Conn. Owing to failing health he had not been in active business for twelve years. He leaves a wife, one son, and two daughters. The funeral services were held yesterday morning. The burial was at Woodlawn.

—Mrs. Nancy Howe Lockwood, seventy years old, one of the best-known members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in New-York State, died at her residence, in Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sunday night. Mrs. Lockwood was born in Albany, N. Y. She was a daughter of Benjamin and Eliza Howe Lockwood. She was one of the founders of the Five Points Mission in this city, and of the Women's Christian Union in Westchester County. She leaves three daughters.

—The Rev. John Stanger, a German Lutheran minister, aged seventy-six, died in Ann Arbor, Mich., last Saturday. He was born in Wurtemberg and educated in Switzerland. He was a missionary in Africa from 1846 to 1865, and in Brazil from 1865 to 1874. Then he came to this country, and was pastor of the German Lutheran Church at New-Buffalo, Mich., until 1879, when he retired.

YALE CREW TO ROW TO-DAY

ALL READY FOR THE TRIAL HEATS IN THE HENLEY REGATTA.

Capt. Treadway Broke His Footbrace Twice in Practice Yesterday—"Bob" Cook's Opinion Is that the Leanders Will Defeat the Yale Boys in Their Trial Heat—Make-Up of the Crews That Will Meet in the Preliminary Heats.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 6.—To-morrow will witness the trial heats for the Grand Challenge Cup, and all the crews who will participate therein are on the anxious seat. Little very hard work was done by any of the oarsmen to-day, they not caring to run any risk on the day prior to the one when all their strength will be required to give good reports of themselves in the actual racing.

The new boat of the Yale crew has not proved at all satisfactory to the men, and to-day it gave out twice, necessitating the stopping of rowing until it could be repaired. This boat, which is made of paper, is sixty feet in length and twenty-four inches wide amidships. It does not meet with the approval of English oarsmen, who claim that it does not begin to have the rigidity of an English-built cedar boat, and that it is affected with structural weakness.

The Yale men went out on the river at 11 o'clock this morning and practiced starts for half an hour, when Capt. Treadway broke his footbrace and they were obliged to stop. Bob Cook was out, as usual, coaching the men from a bicycle. It was the opinion of some of the observers that the crew showed a great deal of improvement in their starts and in the general style of their work. Others who watched the practice of the Americans claim, however, that they do not get their boat away quickly, and that their weakest point is in their start.

The repairs to the boat having been effected, it was again placed in the water at about 6:30 this evening, the crew intending to take their last practice spin before starting in the first trial heat to-morrow, when they will row against the eight of the Leander Rowing Club. They pulled short stretches for twenty minutes, when Capt. Treadway's footbrace again broke, compelling the crew to go ashore to have the damage repaired.

To-night the Yale crew mainly practiced starts, in which they have shown weakness. They went down to Temple Island and made seven short stretches on the way back. Their starts were ragged and uneven, and they splashed badly. Their rowing on the stretches was good. In the evening the Yale boys made a call on the Leanders and were entertained in royal fashion.

The starts of the Leander crew are fine and may give them an immediate advantage.

The representatives of The United Press to-night had an interview with "Bob" Cook regarding the general situation. He said that if the Yale crew won the first heat they would win the cup. He expected, however, that they would be beaten at the start, as starting was the Leander's strong point. He added that Yale would row to the finish, whatever happened. He had confidence in the staying power of the men. He does not expect that the Leander crew will fall off on the second half of the course, as they have rowed the second half as fast as the first half. Mr. Cook is not as sanguine of winning as are the Yale crew. He intimated that he would not be surprised if the Leanders won. He said the American crew would not row above forty strokes per minute, while he believed that the Leanders would pull up to forty-three strokes.

The Field, "the country gentlemen's newspaper," owing to chagrin that its advice to exclude foreigners from the regatta was not followed, has printed leaflets which it has caused to be distributed at Henley, containing an article published by a certain New-York journal on June 11, which attributes to the Yale men ideas which they never for a moment entertained. The Regatta Stewards estimate the article at its true worth, and therefore do not pay the slightest attention to it. Mr. Cook, in speaking of this matter, said:

"Whatever has been written as coming from me or the crew that we expect foul play is utterly false. The English have shown us every courtesy. We appreciate the most friendly relations that exist between ourselves and our rivals. The men are immensely pleased with the treatment they have been accorded.

A large number of Yale men arrived here this afternoon to witness the Grand Challenge race. The Yale crew is in the best possible condition.

The boat of Dr. W. S. McDowell of Chicago, which was smashed the other day in a collision with the boat of the Caius College four, has been repaired, and is as good as new. Dr. McDowell regards the Hon. Rupert Guiness, the present holder of the Diamond Sculls, and Vivian Nickalls as the most formidable of his competitors in the Grand Challenge contest.

The boat of the crew of the Société d'Encouragement du Sport Nautique of Paris, who will take part in the race for the Thames Challenge Cup, had not arrived this morning, and in order to practice they borrowed the old Yale shell.

The First Trinity crew rowed this morning from the starting line to the Fawley Court boathouse, half the course, in 3 minutes, 33 seconds, while the Thames crew took 3 minutes 37 seconds to cover the same distance.

The town is crowded with visitors from all parts of the country, and there are also many foreigners, especially Americans, waiting to see the races. The hotels and boarding houses are overflowing, and the Henley tradesmen and others are reaping a bountiful harvest. The course is lined with houseboats, barges, and pleasure craft of every description.

Among the houseboats at Dachet are Kingfisher, owned by Sir James Carmichael; the palatial Rouge et Gris, occupied by Countess Fredericks; Miss Lillie Belmore's Shop Girl, Mr. W. Rubenstein's Bohemian Girl, Mr. Ramsden's Gipsy, and Mr. Woodyett's Fad. Close to Victoria Bridge is the splendid new boat Guinevere, owned by Mr. Chilcott. The boats at Windsor include the Summerholme, occupied by Mrs. Franklin Taylor; the Water Lily, Siesta, and Valhalla. The Nightingale and Caprice are moored near Boulter's Lock, and the Bourne End flotilla includes the Rushyake, Reve d'Or, Madcap, and Flirt. At Marlow are the Bohemia, Kismet, and Bobolink.

Following are the entries for the Grand Challenge Cup, together with the weight of each man:

New College—De Knoop, (bow,) 159 pounds; G. O. C. Edwards, 168; F. G. Philips, 162; A. O. Dowson, 173; C. K. Philips, 168; C. M. Pitman, 162; W. E. Crumm, 171; H. Whitworth, (stroke,) 154; Burkham, (coxswain,) 116.

Trinity Hall—C. T. Fogg-Elliot, (bow,) 153 pounds; W. L. Fawle, 161; E. J. Cassidy, 162; G. T. Bullard, 167; W. A. Bieber, 175; B. H. Howell, 176; A. F. Bell, 160; D. A. Wauchope, (stroke,) 161; T. R. Paget-Tomlinson, (coxswain,) 122.

London Rowing Club—A. F. G. Everett, (bow,) 145 pounds; F. S. Lowe, 158; F. P. Barton, 167; J. Whitlark, 159; W. Adie, 160; H. W. Stout, 157; W. B. Richards, 155; W. J. Thompson, (stroke,) 149; W. F. Sheard, (coxswain,) 114.

Thames Rowing Club—Stevenson, (bow,) 155; Ross, 161; Muir, 173; Atcherley, 169; Gill, 175; Bogle, 164; Taylor, 151 Green, (stroke,) 157.

Leander Rowing Club—C. W. N. Graham, (bow,) 142 pounds; J. A. Ford, 171; E. Willis, 166; R. Carr, 179; T. H. E. Stretch, 187; Guy Nickalls, 171; W. F. C. Holland, 148; J. G. Gold, (stroke,) 163; H. K. R. Peshall, (coxswain,) 114.

First Trinity—A. J. L. Rumbold, (bow,) 154 pounds; J. G. B. Macartney, 169; G. A. Crane, 162; J. F. Beale, 168; C. W. Jenkyns, 176; H. A. Game, 173; R. B. Etherington-Smith, 174; W. S. Adie, (stroke,) 185; G. D. Coldclough, (coxswain,) 123.

Yale University—J. H. Simpson, (bow,) 154 pounds; A. Brown, Jr., 168; W. M. Beard, 183; J. O. Rogers, 182; P. H. Bailey, 189; J. M. Longacre, 184; R. B. Treadway, 177; George Langford, (stroke,) 177; T. Clarke, (coxswain,) 115.

Mr. Ellington, the rowing expert of The Field, telegraphs from Henley to The United Press as follows: "No hard work was done by any crew to-day. All did starts and short bursts. Yale made one or two starts in the morning, when they did not go off as well as usual. They were slow in getting away, were irregular, and did great splashing. In the evening they had a better start, but they seem sure to be led at the first by the Leanders, who are very smart at starting. The Yale men, however, quickly settled down to their work.

"The New College crew are also good starters. They had a spin this afternoon with the Radley College crew, who are entered for the Ladies' Challenge Plate, and went away from them in an easy style that was much admired.

"The Leander crew had a race with the Eton College crew, who are also entered for the Ladies' Challenge Plate. The latter did better than was expected, but the Leanders easily held them. The Thames crew are likely to be formidable, and also the Trinity Hall crew. The winners of the heat between the First Trinity and London Rowing Clubs will be dangerous in the final if the wind should favor them.

"Dr. McDowell, though he has not yet rowed the half course, has shown great speed, and it is not unlikely that he will win some of the heats for the Diamond Sculls. He will give his best competitor a good race. Rupert Guinness and Vivian Nickalls are in prime condition. The latter sculls better than ever.

"All the crews are healthy. A most brilliant and successful meeting is anticipated. All things being equal, the Leander crew has the concensus of preference over Yale, though the former may be beaten by the New College crew."

POISON IN THE PUDDING.

Mrs. Kiernan and Her Three Children Have a Narrow Escape.

Mrs. Josephine Kiernan and three of her four children, William, seven years old; Thomas, five years old, and Frances, two years old, were poisoned yesterday afternoon at their home, 342 East Sixty-fifth Street, by eating a chocolate pudding which had been baked last Friday, and which, as the attending physicians believe by the action of the air resulted in the development of poisonous ptomaines.

Mrs. Kiernan's husband has been out of work for some time and while he was out searching for employment yesterday Mrs. Thomas Kessler, a friend, who lives in the same house, gave the pudding to Mrs. Kiernan. The pudding had been standing in an ice-box since Friday, and after eating a small portion herself, Mrs. Kiernan sent the remainder to her friend.

Mrs. Kiernan and her children became ill shortly after eating the pudding. Dr. Neilson, a former house physician at the Flower Hospital, who was visiting a patient in the same house, heard groans issuing from the Kiernan, and, on gaining entrance, found the four victims lying on the floor, writhing in agony from the effects of the poison. An ambulance was summoned and the woman and her children were removed to the Fyower Hospital.

The mother and the little girl were reported out of danger last night, but the two boys were still considered in a critical condition. House Surgeon Crum made an analysis of the pudding, but was unable to find any traces of arsenical poisoning.

"FOR SILVER AND M'KINLEY."

Capt. "Jack" Crawford Says that He Is Not Crazy, However.

One of the men who called at the Republican State Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday was a long-haired man, six feet in height, who did not need an introduction to convey the idea that he had had considerable experience in the far West. The man was Capt. "Jack" Crawford—boy-soldier, poet, scout, platform orator, and occasional politician.

Capt. Crawford was a member of the committee which went to Canton to notify Major McKinley that he had been nominated by the Republicans. He was not a delegate to the National Convention, but he served on the committee as the substitute for Piedro Pera.

The Captain says New-Mexico is his home, because he has considerable money sunk in the ground in that territory. Naturally, he is a silver man, and when he was called upon to speak at Canton he bo dly declared: "I'm for silver and Bill McKinley." But the Captain is not one of the crazy kind, who chose blindly after the silver-limited cloud. He thinks silver should be given a fair show, and he believes he voices the sentiment of the majority of the Western people in that respect. He says the greater part of the people in the West who are shouting "16 to 1" have not the slightest idea what that means, but they do it simply because they think it will open up the idle silver mines and make better times.

NEW-JERSEY'S SILVER PARTY.

Action of Its Convention Held in Trenton Yesterday.

TRENTON, N. J., July 6.—The National Silver Party of New-Jersey held its convention here to-day, forty delegates being present. C. F. Slater of Palmyra presided, and the following were chosen delegates to the convention to be held at St. Louis on the 22d inst.:

At Large—Dr. W. A. Glover of Gloucester County, William F. Morgan of Burlington, A. C. Smith of Essex, and C. S. Reese of Union.

First District, Daniel Horner, Merchantville; Second District, Theodore Budd, Pemberton; Sixth District, James H. Fleming, Newark; Seventh District, Samuel G. Ginner, Jersey City; Eighth District, James McCullough, Elizabeth.

The other districts will be filled by a committee. The platform adopted says that the object of the gold standard is to establish in this country a moneyed aristocracy, and it demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

THE HALF-RATERS' CUP.

The Canadian Challenger to be Tried over the Course This Week.

The challenge races for the Seawanhaka's trophy for fifteen-foot boats, scheduled to begin on Monday next, will undoubtedly be held according to programme.

Secretary Sherman of the club's Racing Committee was visited to-day by G. H. Duggan of Montreal, who will sail the challenger's boat, under the flag of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club. Mr. Duggan stated that the tiny craft was due here to-morrow, and after a short call he left for Morris Dock on the Harlem, to arrange for its transshipment from the railroad to a tug, on which it will be taken to the Seawanhaka headquarters at Oyster Bay.

The visiting boat has been selected from a lot of seven built at Montreal this Spring under the auspices of members of the challenging club, and the one selected is the property of Commodore Ross, though entered in the name of Messrs. Duggan and Sherwood, and will be sailed by Mr. Duggan. She has not yet been measured, and her skipper is anxious to have Measurer Hyslop of the club take her dimensions as soon as she can be gotten overboard and rigged, so that it may be known just where she stands under the rules, and what, if any, changes will have to be made in order to come within the limits. Mr. Duggan gives her general dimensions as a shade over 12 feet on the water line and her sail spread as nearly, if not quite, 300 square feet of canvas, which goes to show that she has been planned and rigged for light airs.

The Canadian craft has been tried quite thoroughly with the other specimens built in the same shop on the same general lines, and thus in the competitions which led to her selection has been tuned up considerably. Mr. Duggan expects to obtain all the practice he thinks necessary in order to learn the course in the remaining days this week.

The challenge series is to be the best three in five races, and it is likely that, as the event is held earlier in the season than in 1895, the time limit within which each day's race must be finished will be extended to 6:30 P. M., as last year if a completion of the full course was not possible by 6 o'clock it was "no race." It is hoped the added half hour will save some of the "fukes" of the Ethelwynn-Spruce IV. series.

MORGAN HAS A PLANK.

He Took It to Chicago Yesterday to Present to the Democrats.

"Senator" Morgan, who is personally known to every prominent cyclist in the country, left for Chicago last evening with a good roads plank. He hopes to receive permission from the convention folks to insert it in the Democratic platform. Being the king of "jollers," it is good betting that the "Senator" will carry his point if the politicians give him ever so little encouragement.

The material of which the plank is made is shown by a description reading as follows:

"We favor the general improvement of the public roads and streets. The concurrent testimony of our Consular and commercial representatives in foreign countries, as well as the practical results attained by the construction of good highways in several of our own States, attest the great value of a smooth, permanent highway surface to facilitate the mail service, and the users of all classes of road vehicles. The general Government should continue its Department of Road Inquiry at Washington upon a broader and more efficient basis, and the larger and more populous States should provide for the gradual and general improvement of the country roads by such judicious system as will relieve present conditions without imposing a burdensome tax upon the industrial classes of town and country, and in such manner as will provide for the payment of a substantial share of the necessary expenses of such improvement by future generations by whom the profits and benefits of good roads will be enjoyed."

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, July 6.—SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from New-York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

MEETING OF MR. PLATT'S MEN.

Republican State Committee Will Gather in This City To-day.

The members of the Republican State Committee began assembling early yesterday in obedience to the call issued by Chairman Charles W. Hackett for the meeting to-day.

The following were at the Fifth Avenue headquarters last night: Abe Gruber of the Fourteenth District, Benjamin B. Odell of the Seventeenth, C. V. Collins of the Nineteenth, William L. Proctor of the Twenty-second, F. S. Witherbee of the Twenty-third, Charles W. Hackett, Chairman, of the Twenty-fifth; George W. Dunn of the Twenty-sixth, John F. Parkhurst of the Twenty-ninth, Henry A. Bruner of the Thirtieth, George W. Aldridge of the Thirty-first, and John R. Hazel of the Thirty-second.

The work before the committee to-day is the preparation for the conduct of the campaign in this State. The meeting is generally supposed to open the campaign, but this year the fight has already been begun by Mr. Platt on the one side and Mr. Miller and Mr. Milholland on the other. Mr. Platt has arranged, in consultation with Chairman Hackett and others, the work before the State Committee, and it is thought that the meeting to-day will be merely informal.

The members discussed among themselves the day upon which the State Convention is to be held. A majority of those present seemed to be in favor of Aug. 25. Some favored Aug. 15, and some wanted even an earlier date.

Hamilton Fish, who was

ATLANTIC YACHT CRUISE

COLONIA AND ACUSHLA SUCCESSFUL IN THE FIRST BOUT.

Fog Interfered Considerably with the Sail from Black Rock Harbor to Morris Cove—Colonia, Amorita, Uvira, Penguin, and Acushla Won the Races in Their Respective Classes—Some Lively Brushes in Spite of the Weather.

MORRIS COVE, Conn., July 6.—Rear Commodore Hanan saved the racing yachtsmen of the Atlantic Yacht Club a great deal of worry and trouble yesterday. Chairman Bliss of the Regatta Committee was up early this morning and concocted a scheme to give the yachtsmen a practical test of their knowledge of navigation. The yachts were to sail around a black spar buoy on the Long Island side of the Sound. This would have been an easy matter if the day had been fine, but a heavy fog aided Mr. Bliss in his machinations, and it was almost like finding a needle in a haystack to pick up the black buoy with only a compass course given to the yachtsmen.

Some of the yachtsmen thought they would be out all night, the fog shut in so thick, but Rear Commodore Hanan steamed directly to the buoy, and aided the racing yachtsmen by having the steam siren on the Embla blown at frequent intervals.

It was a wretched day for yacht racing, and to-night the members of the club are trying to find out who is the man who has put a hoodoo on the weather. The fog lasted just long enough to be aggravating. As soon as the yachts reached their anchorage it cleared off and the sun shone out brightly. The Talisman, flying the Regatta Committee signal and carrying the Regatta Committee, steamed out of Black Rock Harbor shortly after 8 o'clock and anchored off Penfield Reef Lighthouse. The fog followed the steamer and seemed to anchor at the same time. Some of the yachtsmen who were anxious to race were out at the same time, but the fog, which is cutting quite an important part in yacht racing this year, again prevented a prompt start, and it was two hours later before Chairman Bliss and his aides on the Regatta Committee thought it safe to start the race.

The fog lifted enough at 10:15 to make the outlook promising, and at 10:30 the preparatory signal for the sloops was given. They had five minutes to get ready, and then came the signal to start. "Tom" Arnold had got the Choctaw at the windward end of the line, and he crossed the line on the port tack at 10:37:20. The yawl Sultan, with her owner, John H. Cromwell, at the wheel, was next, at 10:37:35, and two seconds later Edward I. Hatch crossed to leeward of the Sultan. The next boat was G. M. Lockwood's cutter Uvira, at 10:38:06, with "Eddie" Fish at the tiller. George E. Brightson's Penguin was the next, at 10:38:43. Mr. Brightson was at the tiller, and started off to give the Choctaw the race of her life. The thirty-four-rater Acushla, with Wilmer Hanan at the tiller, crossed at 10:39:09. Addison Hanan was tending the main sheet. The Acushla had a reef in her mainsail, and started off well. The Tigress, sailed by F. D. Weir, Jr., was next, at 10:40. Then came the Gaviota, Hydriad, and Eclipse, in the order named, all handicapped. Col. Austen was at the wheel of the Gaviota, with Mr. and Mrs. Willis Lee Sawyer and Miss Ackerman on board.

In the meantime all the schooners had been sailing about, getting their sails in trim and waiting for the preparatory signal, which was given at 11 o'clock. At 11:05 the starting signal was given, and "Dickey" Sherlock, at the wheel, sent the Amorita over the line at 11:05:22. Mr. and Mrs. W. Gould Brokaw were on board. Next to the Amorita was the Colonia, with "Charley" Barr at the wheel. She crossed at 11:06:10. The Sachem followed in the rear of the Colonia. Capt. Aldrich was at the wheel, and Vice Commodore Adams was watching things generally on board. The Sachem crossed at 11:07:03. Then came the Cavalier, at 11:07:49. Jefferson Hogan, the owner, had with him on board Dr. Lindsley Parker. The last boat to cross was the Priscilla. She crossed at 11:08:43.

The yachts all crossed on the port tack and headed for the black buoy, seven miles east of Oldfield Point Light. The course was southeast quarter east, and many of them sailed by the strange tide which was running east, were able to lay their course. Some, however, had to make a short hitch to fetch it.

Less than half an hour after the fog shut in again, and then the yachtsmen had to put their knowledge of navigation to a practical test. Some did famously, but had a hard time finding the black buoy, and, later on, the finishing line. At the black buoy the yachts were timed by Rear Commodore John H. Hanan, on the Embla.

The time taken as they turned was: Colonia, 12:29:30; Uvira, 12:31:10; Huron, 12:34:28; Penguin, 12:35:43; Amorita, 12:36:00; Acushla, 12:42:12; Eclipse, 12:42:39; Gaviota, 12:42:40; Sachem, 12:54:29; Tigress, 12:56:42; Sultan, 12:58:10; Cavalier, 1:04:30; Hydriad, 1:06:30.

It was on the second leg that all the trouble occurred. The Gaviota parted a shroud, and Col. Austen was all at sea with a compass that was little better than none at all. The Acushla started out with two reefs, but shook them out at the black buoy, and did remarkably well. Going to the finish from the black buoy, the yachts sailed to the finishing point, here between the Southwest Ledge Lighthouse, at Morris Cove, and the Talisman. It was a close reach on the starboard tack across the Sound, and in the freshening breeze the yachts made fast time. The big schooners soon overhauled the sloops, in spite of the half-hour's start the small boats had.

The Colonia led the fleet and finished at 1:58:44. She had sailed the twenty-eight and a half miles in 2:02:34 and made the water fairly boil as she went along. The Amorita was the second boat in, at 2:15:11. Both of these were winners in their classes. Next to the Amorita was the Huron, at 2:22:54. Vice Commodore Adams's Sachem was next. She crossed at 2:34:21 and had done remarkably well, considering she is not in racing trim and is many years older than the Colonia or Amorita. George E. Brightson's Penguin and E. M. Lockwood's Uvira were the next two sighted. The Uvira was in the lead, but a long tow of fog got in her way, and, much to "Eddie" Fish's disgust, he had to go about, and the Penguin crossed first, at 2:44:10. The Uvira crossed at 2:44:27. Next came the Eclipse, at 2:52:37. She had lost her topmast in one of the puffs, but had beaten the Gaviota.

The little Acushla was next, sailing like a witch. She crossed at 2:52:37 and was heeled until her centreboard could almost be seen, for Wilmer Hanan was driving her for all she was worth. Cavalier crossed at 3:01:44, and Choctaw at 3:39:52. "Tom" Arnold had sailed off the course and looked as though he was coming in from New-London rather than Black Rock. The yawl Sultan finished at 3:45:12, Hydriad at 3:53:04, Priscilla at 4:00:41, and Gaviota at 4:00:28.

In addition to the regular prizes on the daily runs, the schooners race as one class each day for the Banks Cup. The schooner winning the largest number of heats during the cruise takes the cup. The sloops race in the same way for a handsome bowl, given by Rear Commodore John H. Hanan. The winners to-day are C. A. Postley's schooner Colonia and Wilmer and Addison Hanan's sloop Acushla. Following is the table:

CLASS 2—SCHOONERS.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Corr'ed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Sachem	11:07:03	2:34:21	3:27:18	3:25:05
Colonia	11:06:10	1:58:44	2:52:34	2:52:34

CLASS 4—SCHOONERS.

Cavalier	11:07:49	3:01:44	3:53:55	.....
Amorita	11:06:22	2:15:11	3:00:49	2:57:24

CLASS 6—SCHOONERS.

Priscilla	11:08:43	4:00:41	4:51:58	.....

CLASS 8—SLOOPS.

Huron	10:37:37	2:22:54	3:45:17	3:45:17

CLASS 4—SLOOPS.

Eclipse	10:40:00	2:52:37	4:12:37	3:58:17
Gaviota	10:40:00	4:07:28	5:29:28	.....
Uvira	10:38:06	2:44:27	4:06:21	3:40:52

CLASS 5—SLOOPS.

Choctaw	10:37:10	3:39:52	5:02:42	4:35:56
Penguin	10:38:43	2:44:10	4:05:27	.....

CLASS 6—SLOOPS.

Hydriad	10:40:00	3:53:04	5:13:04	.....
Sultan	10:37:35	3:45:12	5:07:37	4:16:40
Tigress	10:40:00	Did not finish.		
Acushla	10:39:09	2:55:38	4:16:29	3:24:09

Winners—Colonia, Amorita, Uvira, Penguin, and Acushla. No walk-over prizes.

THE NEW YACHT RACCOON WON.

Good Regatta for the American Club in Spite of Weather.

RYE, N. Y., July 6.—The annual regatta of the American Yacht Club was sailed to-day off Milton Point, under conditions that made exciting fun for yachtsmen. The morning was gray, with clouds of fog sweeping along the Sound, driven by a strong east wind. There was a sea on that set the little boats bobbing up and down like cockle shells, and even rocked Commodore J. H. Flagler's big steam yacht Anita, which had the Regatta Committee and the yacht club's guests on board. The fog lifted a bit toward noon, and it was decided to sail the race despite the threatening weather.

Stuyvesant Wainwright, J. Howard Wainwright, Thomas Dimond, and H. De B. Parsons of the Regatta Committee went on board the Anita at 11:30 o'clock, and a little later the yachts of the fleet were manoeuvring for positions. The preparatory signal was given at 12:10.

Two courses, each 10¾ nautical miles, had been laid out. Owing to the inclement weather, boats of all classes were sent but once over the courses.

Interest centred in the thirty-foot special class. The race was won by Raccoon, a new boat that raced to-day for the first time. The Wawa, Musme, Hera, Asahi, Esperanza, and Raccoon went over the line at 12:25, almost in a bunch. They made a splendid spectacle, keeling far over in the strong wind. The Musme crossed first, just under the nose of the Raccoon, that passed a second later. Then followed the Hera, Asahi, and Esperanza, with Vaquero III. last. The yachts were hidden in the fog soon after they left the stakeboat. The Raccoon finished at 2:20:25. The Esperanza was second, Vaquero III. third, Hera fourth, and Wawa fifth. The Musme and Asahi did not finish.

Arthur Iselin sailed his half-rater Hope against the Monsoon of J. Rogers Maxwell, Jr. The Hope started at 12:25 and finished at 3:10:30. The Monsoon did not finish.

In the twenty-one-foot special class William Gould's Celia and W. G. Brokaw's Vaquero were entered and had an exciting contest. The race was won by the Celia. The boats started at 12:25. The Celia finished at 2:36:37 and the Vaquero at 2:37:22.

The race for twenty-five-foot open cats was not decided. Clark brothers had entered the Punch. The Punch being disabled, No Name, another boat owned by the same persons, was substituted in place of the Punch. As the Regatta Committee had not been notified of the change before the race, the matter will be referred to the union for settlement. The Zelica was the other competitor in the race. Start was at 12:20 and finish at 2:59:25.

In the twenty-foot open-cabin class J. C. Varian's Brant won. Her competitor was the Caprice.

In the thirty-four-foot raters the Dragoon had a walk-over, as did the open cat-boat Fugitive, the forty-three-foot sloop Norota, and the schooner Elsemarie.

The twenty-five-foot sloop Quantuck beat the Gannet.

In the twenty-five-foot open cat class, fixed ballast, J. Nelson Gould's Edwina beat G. N. Hill's Dorothy, which was allowed two minutes and fifty-two seconds start. The start was at 12:20. The Edwina finished at 3:01:18 and the Dorothy at 3:22:52.

The rain began to fall about the time the boats were signaled to start, and it poured steadily for an hour. The men in the racing yachts put on their oilskin coats, while the spectators on the Anita got back under the awnings, or retreated to the cabin.

The first leg of the race was a beat to windward, the second was a broad reach to Hempstead Harbor, and the third a broad reach to Larchmont on the starboard tack.

The clouds lifted before the race closed, and only a thin mist hid the sun at the finish.

Among Commodore Flagler's guests on his yacht were William H. Parsons, Mrs. J. Howard Wainwright, Jordan L. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Catlin, Mrs. W. B. Curtis, Mrs. H. De B. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bertram Parsons, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Lawrence, Miss Catlin, Mrs. Stuyvesant Wainwright, Mrs. Cowles, Thomas L. Scoville, Mr. and Mrs. William Porter Allen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Woodbury Kane, Arthur Lloyd Jones, J. H. Ward, Ralph N. Ellis, Robert Boorman, the Misses Hyde, Mrs. Charles Towle, Mr. and Mrs. T. Chauncey Anderson, H. P. Van Wagenen, the Misses Eddy, and Mr. and Mrs. George D. Sadler.

The race is explained by the following table:

SCHOONERS.

Yacht and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Elsemarie, J. B. King	12:20	2:21:40	2:02:40

FORTY-THREE-FOOT SLOOPS.

Norota, F. M. Hoyt	12:20	2:30:41	2:10:41

TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT SLOOPS.

Quantuck, J. L. Delafield	12:20	2:40:00	2:20:00
Gannet, Clement Gulon	12:20	3:38:34	3:18:34

THIRTY-FOOT CABIN CATS.

Oconee, C. T. Pierce	12:20	2:43:12	2:23:12
Molly Bawn, F. M. Brown	12:20	Did not finish.	

TWENTY-FOOT CABIN CATS.

Presto, F. M. Randall	12:16:05	2:38:04	2:21:59
Weasel, Dr. H. Ferris	12:20	Did not finish.	

THIRTY-FOOT OPEN CATS.

Fugitive, G. E. Schabbehar	12:20	2:39:05	2:19:05

TWENTY-FIVE FOOT OPEN CATS, FIXED BALLAST.

Edwina, J. Nelson Gould	12:20	3:01:18	2:41:18
Dorothy, G. M. Hill	12:20	3:22:52	3:02:52

TWENTY-FOOT OPEN CATS.

Brant, J. C. Varien	12:20	3:19:06	2:59:06
Caprice, ——	12:20	Did not finish.	

THIRTY-FOUR RATERS.

Dragoon, F. M. Freeman	12:20	2:29:14	2:09:14

SPECIAL THIRTY-FOOT CLASS.

Wawa, James Stillman	12:25	2:20:50	1:55:50
Musme, J. N. MacDonough	12:25	Withdrew.	
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	12:25	2:20:40	1:55:40
Asahi, Bayard Thayer	12:25	Did not finish.	
Esperanza, A. S. Van Wickle	12:25	2:19:10	1:54:10
Raccoon	12:25	2:17:25	1:52:25
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	12:25	2:20:25	1:55:25

SPECIAL TWENTY-ONE-FOOT CLASS.

Celia, William N. Gould	12:25	2:36:37	2:11:37
Vaquero, W. G. Brokaw	12:25	2:37:22	2:12:22

ONE-HALF-RATER CLASS.

Monsoon, J. Rogers Maxwell, Jr.	12:25	Did not finish.	
Hope, Arthur Iselin	12:25	3:10:30	2:45:30

It was announced that the six-thousand-dollar prize that was intended originally for steam yachts might be changed to a prize for schooners at the next meeting of the Trustees of the American Yacht Club. If the deed of gift is altered to make the prize available it will probably be competed for at the club's Autumn regatta.

SATANIC DEFEATS TACOMA.

An Interesting Contest Between 21-Footers in Boston Harbor.

BOSTON, July 6.—The first of the match races between the twenty-one-foot yachts Satanic and Tacoma was sailed to-day off City Point, and was won by the Satanic by 2 minutes 6 seconds actual and 1 minute 26 seconds corrected time, after a most lively and interesting contest. The wind was fresh from the northeastward, and both boats had all they could stagger to under whole sail.

The Satanic was sailed for the first part of the race by her owner, Capt. "Bill" Daly, and in the last part by "Mel" Wood, her designer. The Tacoma was sailed by Capt. "Joe" Turner, who has sailed the Harbinger for several seasons.

The first leg of the course was a run up Dorchester Bay to Buoy 6, and here the Tacoma had 45 seconds' lead, having got about that the best of the start. Satanic held her on a long starboard lay to Buoy 7 in the ship channel, and then outpointed and outfooted her in the head reach to windward to a mark off Long Island, rounding it with a clear lead of 20 seconds. She had behaved the best of the two in the choppy sea, and had given a fine exhibition of boat sailing.

In a run to Moon Head, a reach to Buoy 7, and a run to the finish Satanic simply spun out the lead previously gained, and crossed the line with time to burn.

The next race will be sailed Wednesday over the triangular course of the Massachusetts Yacht Club off Nahant. Much interest is taken by the yachtsmen in the match, as the boats are close to the top of their class.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 6.—Passed East—Steam yachts Duquesne, T. R. Hostetter; Cosette, C. A. Tantum; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Aida, William P. Douglas; Aquilo, H. A. Van Liew; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans, and Viva.

Passed West—Steam yachts Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach; Forget-Me-Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Tointette, Albert B. Hilton; Oneonta, F. C. Dininny; Mindora, Charles H. Merrill, and Anita, John H. Flagler; schooner yachts Montauk, Lewis Cass Ledyard; Emerald, J. Rogers Maxwell, and sloop yacht Bonnie Kate, C. B. Knoblauch.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Schooner yachts Crusader, S. Husted, Jr., and Alcaea, David Dows, Jr.; cutter yachts Liris, Clifford B. Hendricks, and Rajah, Walter C. Hubbard.

Steam yacht Chetolah, Bayard Thayer, left this morning for Larchmont, and Valiant, W. K. Vanderbilt, left at 5 p. m. for Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 6.—Yachts sailing to-day are: Steamer Jathnel, Mr. Thomas; schooner Quickstep, William G. Rosiker, and sloop Marquita, Alexander M. Griswold.

Yachts at anchor here to-night are: Steamers Wamparoag, Hugh L. Willoughby; Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Sultana, John R. Drexel; Sapphire, James Stillman; Illawaira, Eugene Tompkins; Peerless, Charles Harkness; Seakonnet, Frederick, Sheldon, and Beatrice, Ogden Goelet; schooner Columbia, Mr. Junkins, and sloop Daffodil, Frederic P. Sands.

To Race at Sheepshead To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Fugitive, 126 pounds; Shakespeare II., 120; Lady Inez, 115; Rubicon, 108; Bonaparte, 106; Harrington, 106; Zanone, 108; Lustre, 103; Musselman, 99; Religion, 94; Woodvine, 94; Trillette, 94; Emotional, 94; Lady Greenway, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap. One and three-sixteenths miles. Requital, 113 pounds; Charade, 110; Dutch Skater, 104; Peacemaker, 103; Connoisseur, 98; Merry Prince, 96.

THIRD RACE.—The Pansy Stakes. Six furlongs. Scottish Chieftain, 118 pounds; Tragedian, 118; Winged Foot, 115; Detection, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Dearslayer, 112 pounds; Sir Francis, 107; Patrician, 106; Cromwell, 104; The Winner, 99; The Dragon, 97; Volley, 94.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Futurity course. Caldron, 110 pounds; Pasmure, 110; Bragalone, 110; Thomas Cat, 110; Princess Flavia, 107; Trianon, 107; Brighton, 107; Naughty Girl, 107; Hewett, 107; Esherdown, 107; Flexible, 107; Simonian, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap. Two miles. Southerner, 168 pounds; Flushing, 154; Altonsina, 148; Tom Moore, 148; Rose Howard, 130; St. Luke, 130; St. Anthony, 156; San Joaquin, 153; Golden Gate, 146; Woodford, 140; Jake Shipsey, 130.

A TIE GAME AT ST. LOUIS.

Rain Saves New-York Baseball Players from Defeat.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 6; St. Louis, 6.
Cleveland, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Louisville, 5; Boston, 2.
Cincinnati, 10; Philadelphia, 6.
Washington, 6; Pittsburg, 2.
Baltimore, 14; Chicago, 13.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	40	19	.678
Baltimore	41	20	.672
Cincinnati	44	24	.647
Boston	37	25	.597
Pittsburg	33	29	.532
Chicago	33	31	.522
Philadelphia	33	32	.508
Washington	30	29	.508
Brooklyn	31	33	.484
New-York	25	36	.410
St. Louis	15	50	.231
Louisville	12	47	.203

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The game to-day was marked by constant wrangling over decisions, and in the fifth inning Umpire Keefe became so incensed that he refused to continue in the game. Players McFarland and Meekin were chosen as substitutes. President Von der Ahe has filed a protest with President Young against Keefe umpiring again in St. Louis. The playing of both teams was devoid of brilliancy. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of rain. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, 2b..	1	1	3	4	1
Hart, lf..	0	1	1	0	0
Parrott, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Connor, 1b.	0	1	8	1	1
Meyers, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
D'glass, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Cross, ss..	1	2	2	1	2
Murphy, c.	1	1	6	2	1
Donahue, p.	1	1	1	1	2
Total..	6	10	24	13	5

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Y. H'n, cf.	1	1	1	1	0
Stafford, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	8	2	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	4	8	1
Davis, 3b..	0	2	4	2	0
Clark, 1b..	0	1	10	0	1
Con'ton, ss.	0	1	0	4	0
Wilson, c..	0	0	1	1	0
Sul'van, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total..	6	10	24	11	2

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	—6
New-York	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	—6

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; New-York, 2. Two-base hits—Connor, Gleason. Three-base hits—Hart, Davis. Home runs—Cross, Tiernan. Stolen bases—Davis (2.) Gleason, Douglas. Cross. First base on balls—Off Sullivan, 2; off Donahue, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Sullivan, 1. Struck out—By Donahue, 4; by Sullivan, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Keefe, McFarland, and Meekin.

BROOKLYN PLAYERS BEATEN.

Good Hitting in the Eighth Inning Won the Game for Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—Cleveland's ball players won to-day's game by bunching three pretty hits in the eighth inning, when Wallace's drive for two bases practically won the game. Both clubs fielded superbly. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	2	6	0	0
McAleer, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
McKean, ss.	0	0	2	5	0
Childs, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Zimmer, c.	0	1	2	0	0
Tebeau, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
McGarr, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Blake, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Wallace, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total.	3	7	27	12	0

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Griffin, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Anderson, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Shindle, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	1	4	1
Lach'ce, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Schoch, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0
Grim, c.	0	0	1	4	1
Payne, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total.	1	6	24	13	1

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2. Left on bases, Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Payne, 1. Struck out—By Wallace, 1; by Payne, 4. Two-base hits—Anderson, Childs, Wallace. Sacrifice hits—Tebeau, Wallace. Stolen base—McGarr. Double plays—Shindle to Lachance; Childs to McKean to Tebeau. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Other League Games.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	—5
Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Louisville, 6; Boston, 2. Errors—Louisville, 1; Boston, 2. Batteries—Frazier and Dexter; Lewis, Tenny, and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Wolfe.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	—10
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	—6

Base hits—Cincinnati, 11; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 6. Batteries—Freman and Peltz; Keener and Grady. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

Base hits—Washington, 10; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; Hawley and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	—13
Baltimore	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	—14

Base hits—Chicago, 19; Baltimore, 14. Errors—Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Terry and Donohue; Hoffer, Esper, and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Cycle Races at Waverly Postponed.

NEWARK, N. J., July 6.—The bicycle parade and races which were to have taken place to-day at the New-Jersey State Fair Grounds, at Waverly, under the auspices of the Cuban-American Association, have been postponed, and Wednesday has been designated as "bicycle day."

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Henry Behrman of the Amphion Wheelmen of Brooklyn broke the Jamaica to Patchogue (fifty miles) record on Saturday, doing the distance in 2 hours and 45 minutes. He was paced by a tandem. Tom Hall of the Kings County Wheelmen made the best previous record, which was 2 hours and 52 minutes.

—The manner in which West Broadway (the asphalt section) is sprinkled nowadays is abominable. It is generally so deep in mud that pedestrians hesitate about crossing it, and always pick their way.

—Victor Vanderfort, the son of a Jersey City politician, was knocked off his wheel at Asbury Park on Sunday and had one leg and his collarbone broken.

—From all accounts the officials of the twenty-five-mile road race at Springfield, L. I., on the Fourth acted like the veriest novices.

—McElroy and Finn of the Brooklyn police cycle squad, are said to be the two fastest bluecoat riders in the country.

—The annual vacation tour of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen will extend from July 19 to Aug. 1.

—Riding on the sidewalks in South Orange is now prohibited by an ordinance.

A BOOKKEEPING CONTEST.

Department Store Accountants Have a Chance to Show Their Skill.

The Dry Goods Economist has been offering a prize of $100 for the best system of bookkeeping suitable for the big department stores, and has obtained the consent of the following gentlemen to act as judges of the many systems submitted: Mr. Handford Crawford, with James McCreery & Co.; Mr. Joseph Hardcastle, agent for the Gisey estate, and Mr. Frederick Klug, with B. Altman & Co.

Col. Charles E. Sprague, President of the Union Dime Savings Bank and recently appointed one of the State Board of Public Accountant Examiners under the new law to regulate the profession of public accountants, will act with the committee as referee.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
SIX RACES.

Every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, & Saturday to and including July 11, (rain or shine.)
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M.
Concert by Lander Every Day.

Trains leave foot E. 34th St., L. I. R. R., at 12:10, and half hourly to 2:40 P. M., (Parlor Car train 1 P. M.) Boats from foot Whitehall St. via Bay Ridge half hourly after 11:30. All Brooklyn Ferries connect with electric roads direct to track. Special accommodations returning from track.

BICYCLES.

Any Old Bicycle

will not suit you. You can get a bicycle now for any amount of money you want to lay down—the only trouble is that you'll get what you pay for.

VICTORS, at $100 each, are the cheapest bicycles in the market today, because they have the stuff in them to stand up and do business year after year. They are the most expensive construction, costing more to build than any others in the world and are sold to the user at full list price only. See us.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,
MAKERS OF
VICTOR BICYCLES.
N. Y. BRANCH, 23 Warren St.
Harlem Agency, 7 W. 125th St.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD.
BICYCLES,
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 11 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Lahn") at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Ireland, (letter mail only,) per steamship Aurania*, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Aurania.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Normannia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

FRIDAY.—At 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Ardendearg, (letters must be directed "per Ardendearg.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Saale";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine*, via Havre; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at $3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 6 PM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, Santos, per steamship Crotia, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Crotia; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Etnance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 1 PM for Mexico, per steamship Habana, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at 3 PM for Brazil, per steamship Grecian Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Grecian Prince";) at 4 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Erna.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Allegheny; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapam, Tobasco, Progreso, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Origen, (letters for other parts

CITIZENS FOR THE YOUNG REPUBLIC

Children from Missions to Have Two Months in the Country.

The George Junior Republic will begin its sixth year of usefulness, activity, and industry to-day. Nearly 150 young citizens left the heat and sultriness of the city last night for Freeville, N. Y., and their camp grounds. The capital and headquarters of the republic are just outside of the village of Freeville, which is about ten miles from Ithaca. The success which has attended the original ideas promulgated by William R. George, the founder of this unique republic, has made him well known among students of sociological questions, and the working system of the republic will be watched with far wider interest this year than ever before.

The camp force, including helpers, teachers, and superintendents of various departments, together with the 150 prospective citizens, left Jersey City last night, on the 9 o'clock train, over the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

They formed a long, rapidly moving line of happy, expectant children, laughing and shouting to one another, and carrying as strange and varied a collection of baggage parcels as could possibly be gathered together. Extension bags, board boxes, tin boxes, and newspaper bundles of all shapes, except those of geometrical precision, were among the articles, filled with the necessary possessions of these young citizens for the next two months.

Mr. George was kept on a double trot, and more than once was literally surrounded by his junior enthusiasts, all of whom yelled more questions at him than he could answer in an hour. But it was a pretty sight, and there was no rough pushing or crowding in the eager rush for the cars. Some of the former junior members were in the crowd, and they kept their eyes sharply on the watch for any improper actions. Woe to the hapless youth who forgot his republic politeness, for he was speedily reminded that the slambang tactics of the Bowery did not go there.

Three cars were provided for the children, and in less than five minutes they were filled. The boys immediately divested themselves of their coats, and proceeded to take life easy, if not coolly. One fellow took a jewsharp from his trousers pocket, and two urchins were soon dancing to its jerky music in the aisle. As if by a miracle, within five minutes every other boy and girl was eating a banana. Where they all came from was a mystery, but there seemed to be a generous supply.

Some of the young people who went up last night to take charge of different departments were R. Montgomery Schell, President of the republic; Miss F. Hickok of Poughkeepsie, Miss Mattie Joyce, an active Junior Christian Endeavor worker in Dr. MacArthur's church; Miss D. Ryan, Miss Florence Fogal, Miss Hoff, Miss Florence Tucker, and Miss Carlson. The boys came from various missions in the city, including the Loyal Legion Free Reading Room, the Five Points Mission, the Methodist Church of the Saviour, East One Hundred and Ninth Street; the East Fifty-sixth Street mission of the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, and the Boys' Club of Avenue A and Ninth Street.

As the train pulled out there was a great fluttering of handkerchiefs and caps, a babel of voices, and the happy little citizens were off for two months of healthful life in pure country air. Several more will go up this week, and by next week about 200 citizens will be conducting the republic. They will find many improvements, and better quarters than last year. The military department will be in charge of Frederick M. Butler of the Seventh Regiment, and General Secretary of the Columbia College Young Men's Christian Association.

ROUNDSMAN SAVES A CHILD.

Was Lying Near a Car Wheel When Sullivan Rushed to Her Aid.

Because of his prompt action, Roundsman William H. Sullivan, who is attached to Chief Conlin's office, saved a child from death or serious injury yesterday afternoon. The child was Esther Fuchs, two years old, whose parents live at 44 Orchard Street. The little one had strayed from her home, and started to cross Grand Street, near Essex, in front of a car of the Grand Street cross-town line, going east.

The driver of the car did not see the child until she was close in front of his team. The child was either struck by one of the horses, or in its fright had stumbled and fallen directly across the track. The driver acted with rare presence of mind. He pulled his team around, so as to avoid trampling on the child, and applied the brake with all his strength, in an endeavor to bring the car to a standstill.

The tracks, however, were wet and slippery with mud from the storm, and the car slipped along, despite the best endeavors of the driver. The perilous position of the child was realized by those who saw her fall, but they all appeared paralyzed by fear.

Men shouted and women screamed, but no one moved to rescue the little one. Roundsman Sullivan, who was walking through Grand Street, was attracted by the screams of the women, and, turning, saw the danger and was prompt to act. Springing into the middle of the street, he grasped the child, and lifted her out of harm's way just as one of the startled horses was about to plant one of its hoofs on her head. When the Roundsman took the child from the track the car, which had been all the time moving forward, was within a foot of her body.

The Roundsman carried the child, who was crying lustily, to the Eldridge Street Station. She was covered with mud from head to foot. An ambulance surgeon examined her, and found that she had escaped injury. Some time afterward the mother came rushing excitedly to the police station and claimed her offspring. The storekeepers on Grand Street who saw the occurrence were loud last evening in their praises of the Roundsman.

FRANCHISE IN ANNEXED DISTRICT.

Further Injunction Proceedings Growing Out of Big Bid for Railroad.

Argument was heard in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Lawrence on the application for an injunction against the Controller to restrain him from continuing the sale of the franchise for the railroads to be built in the annexed district from the Bronx to the Harlem River, over which there has already been months of litigation.

At the former auction sale the bidders were the Southern Boulevard, the North New-York, and the People's Traction Company, and the bids went up to 6,975 per cent. of the gross receipts of the road, which was the bid of the People's Company. The sale having gone on all day, was then postponed. An injunction against continuing the sale as a farce was obtained, and this injunction is asked to be continued until there can be an adjudication by the Court on the question as to which, under the law, is the correct bid.

It is claimed that under the law there can be no higher bid than 6% per cent. of the gross receipts. This was also the bid of the People's Company, and it admits that it went up into the thousands just to keep other bidders out. It now wants an order of the Court awarding the franchise on its 6% per cent. bid, while the other roads want the matter to be adjudicated pending the injunction. Justice Lawrence reserved decision.

The All-Star "Patience."

De Wolf Hopper and Walter Jones will appear at the Herald Square Theatre this afternoon at 2 o'clock as auctioneers to sell the boxes and seats for the all-star performance of "Patience," to be given at the Herald Square Theatre next Friday night as a testimonial to Paul Steindorff and Thomas Ehert. An interesting feature of the performance will be the introduction of the song "The Silver Line," by Lillian Russell. She has not sung it since her original appearance as Patience at the Bijou Theatre, under the management of the late John A. McCaull. She made a success with it at that time. Two noteworthy additions to the cast settled upon are Joseph F. Sheehan as the Duke of Dunstable, and William McLaughlin as Colonel Calverly. Among the well-known actors who have signified their intention to appear in the chorus are Tony Pastor, Lawrence Hanley, E. J. Ratcliffe, W. Bernard, R. A. Roberts, J. Frankau, J. Lynde, J. G. Bell, R. E. Graham, J. Silvers, Beresford Webb, Emmett King, and Francis Neilson. The box office sale of seats opens Wednesday morning.

Married by the Acting Mayor.

John Jeroloman, Acting Mayor, had an opportunity yesterday of performing a marriage ceremony. The bridegroom was Leonardo Lenze of 388 East Sixty-third Street, and the bride was Divina Mafia of 353 East Sixty-third Street. A large number of gayly dressed Italians were present in honor of the bride.

BELIEVES IN STABLE RATES.

Traffic Manager of the St. Louis and 'Frisco So States.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 6.—Freight Traffic Manager Cale of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway has informed Commissioner Midgely of the Western Freight Association that the new St. Louis and San Francisco management believes in association control of competitive traffic. In accordance with that view, the new "'Frisco" company will become identified with the Western Freight Association and co-operate with it for the maintenance of rates. All the strong lines are now included in the Western Traffic field, and conditions in the West are becoming ripe for the adoption of the Eastern and the Southeastern plan for the regulation of business.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The shipment of dead freight, east bound, out of Chicago, last week (five days) aggregated 46,605 tons, as compared with 56,782 tons the previous week, and 58,971 tons last year. Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 6,787 tons; the Pan Handle line, 5,468 tons; Lake Shore, 5,351 tons; Wabash, 5,240 tons; Erie, 4,863 tons; Michigan Central, 4,647 tons; Grand Trunk, 4,764 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 4,122 tons; Nickel Plate, 3,907 tons; Big Four, 2,486 tons.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Railway receiverships for the first six months of 1896 show a large increase over those of the corresponding period of 1895. The figures for these periods as compiled by The Railway Age show that for the first half of 1896 there went into the hands of receivers eighteen roads with a mileage of 3,896, representing a capital of bonds and stocks of $190,381,000. For the corresponding period last year eleven roads went into the hands of receivers, with a mileage of 2,409 and a capital of $149,615,000.

—This is from The Rochester (N. Y.) Herald: "A human skull and crossbones are hanging from a road-crossing sign of the Lima and Honeoye Falls Railroad, just north of this place. It is very suggestive. The road began operations about five years ago, and continued until last Fall, when it went to join the silent majority. A sale of two engines and rolling stock is advertised."

—There is a current rumor that J. P. Beckwith, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Savannah Line, will succeed General Passenger Agent Richardson of the Florida East Coast, who has been elected Commissioner of the Southern States Passenger Association.

—Frank G. Smith, private secretary to Dr. W. Seward Webb, has been elected Secretary of the consolidated St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway and the Southwestern Railway.

—A meeting of the Central Passenger Committee will be held in St. Joseph, Mich., tomorrow to consider immigrant and second-class fares.

E. J. Knickerbocker has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Paducah and Memphis Railroad.

—For the month of June the gross earnings of the Rock Island system for June were $1,220,402, an increase of $87,087.

—Joseph H. Craig has resigned as Auditor and Purchasing Agent of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad.

—Gross earnings of the Norfolk and Western system for May were $940,138; net earnings, $162,002.

Williams Still Under Indictment.

Recorder Goff yesterday refused to dismiss an indictment for perjury found against John T. Williams, a policeman, now under suspension pending trial before the Police Board for having sworn in his application papers that he had never been indicted, whereas court records from Minneapolis showed that he had been indicted there for blackmail.

Judge Fitzgerald discharged Williams last week on his own recognizance, because the notary before whom he had sworn to the truth of his application papers could not identify him. When the application to dismiss the indictment came before the Recorder yesterday in General Sessions, he refused to dismiss it, saying that the case did not look right.

Speed of Cars at Curves.

The speed of surface cars at curves will be taken up at a public hearing before the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen at 1 o'clock July 13. Alderman Hall, Chairman of the committee, gave notice of the public hearing at the special meeting of the Aldermen yesterday.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

32d ST., 34-38 WEST, SECOND DOOR FROM Imperial Hotel.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; excellent table.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Large, fine, second floor room; also hall rooms; board optional; references.

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CITY SUMMER RESIDENCE,
Prospect House, corner Nostrand Av. and Prospect Place.—A desirable Summer home for those compelled to remain in the city; large grounds, shade, piazzas, hammocks, swings, tennis, croquet; accessible to all parts of Greater New-York; 20 minutes to Bridge; service and table first-class; single, $6 up; double, $12 up.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

31st ST., 28 WEST.—Handsome single and double cool rooms; unfurnished floors at 1,305 Broadway, Herald Square; moderate.

28th ST., 14 EAST, (Between 5th and Madison Avs.)—Pleasant back parlor; private bath; others; gentleman; breakfast optional; references.

32 EAST 3d ST.—Private house; gentlemen only; cool room; bath; reference required.

35th ST., 68 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; same block as New-York Clubhouse; thoroughly renovated; every convenience; gentlemen only.

101 WEST 14th ST.—Large furnished, light rooms; private family; $2.50. HANSON.

HOTELS.
HOTEL MAJESTIC,
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 72D AND 71ST STS.
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED.
The most advantageously located of all the great City Hotels for Summer residence.
Cuisine of superior excellence. Rooms cool and spacious, overlooking Central Park. European plan, $2.00 per day and upward.
The magnificent Rustic Gardens, reserved strictly for guests and their friends, now open. Orchestral music every evening.
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Midland Railway Hotels.
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Specialties: Excellent Cuisine, Comfort. Moderate charges.

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MISS GIBBONS'S SCHOOL.
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Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Departments. SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

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See Time Table, Excursion Column.

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"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 118, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send (4) cents for "Long Island," or (2) cents in stamps for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New-York.

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Arverne, L. I., Box 106; special season rates; elegant rooms, grounds, unexcelled cuisine. Branch, 178 Lexington Av., accommodates visitors.

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HOTEL DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M. 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ. —Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:30 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

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Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

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CHAMBERMAID.—By intelligent young girl as chambermaid and to care for growing children; good seamstress; best reference; country preferred. A. M., 210 East 67th St.; first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By North German girl as chambermaid and seamstress, 201 East 55th St.

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COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two Southern colored girls at once; one as first-class cook; other as chambermaid and waitress, general housework, or laundress. 92 Willoughby St., near Duffield St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe desires position for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend to be thoroughly competent to take entire charge of kitchen and marketing. M. B., Box 862 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By two young Protestant girls; one as cook; soups, meats, desserts; all kinds; other waitress or chambermaid, or both; three years' reference. 436 East 59th St., one flight.

COOK and BAKER.—By girl as good cook and baker in private family; coarse washing if required; two years' city reference; city or country. Kb., 649 9th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; good bread and biscuit maker; made-up dishes; takes charge of dairy if required; good reference from last place. X. Y., 206 East 26th St.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, sidedishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. 108 West 47th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By neat and tidy young girl in small private family; willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference. W., 371 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an American young woman in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; good bread and cake baker; best reference; country preferred. M. C., 255 7th Av., second bell.

COOK.—In private family; competent in all brances of cooking and baking; soups, entrées, and course dinners; good reference; country preferred. N., Box 868 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as good family cook and laundress; good baker; best of reference; city or country. 818 East 26th St.

COOK.—By a German girl as cook in a private family; thoroughly competent; city or country; best city references. Rozie, 877 6th Av., top floor.

COOK.—By Protestant as plain cook; competent in all branches; no cards answered. Can be seen at present employer's, 320 West 42d; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By competent girl as cook or laundress in private family in city; best city reference. 445 West 48th St., Morrison's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By good cook; best city reference. 255 7th Av., near 25th St.

COOK.—By young girl as cook; best city reference. 532 3d Av.

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DAY'S WORK.—By Swedish woman to go out washing and ironing. Mrs. Lindquist, 239 East 59th St.

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DRESSMAKER.—Experienced in street and evening costumes; expert cutter and fitter; terms reasonable; day or week; city or country; best reference. D., Box 234 Times, Up Town.

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WORKING HOUSEKEEPER.—By reliable, intelligent person, middle-aged; thoroughly practical; plain cook; competent seamstress; mother's assistant; city or country. Mrs. Raymond, Box 380 Times, Up Town.

Housewerkers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or CHAMBERWORK.—By young girl; in small private family; best city references. 116 East 63d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Swedish girl for general housework; city or country. Nelson, 328 West 43d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French, middle-aged, first-class seamstress and dressmaker; good hairdresser and packer; like the country or traveling; highest reference. Eugenie, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Swede; experienced parlor maid; hairdresser and masseuse; good references. F., 246 West 25th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly understands dressmaking; good packer; five years' city reference. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 138 West 52d St.; ring Florentine's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as competent laundress; willing to do some chamberwork; in private family; city or country; nine years' city reference. 359 1st Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar froner; also fine work; best city reference. 238 East 42d St., care Mrs. Donough, third bell, right.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By American nurse; take entire charge of infant; can see last employer; five years' references; hospital experience; city or country. Call, two days, at 349 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman; capable of taking full charge of infant from birth; good with bottle baby; good reference. M., 219 2d Av., second door from 14th St.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; trained in massage; seven years' reference. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By self-reliant thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. Present employer's, 40 East 36th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl; good dressmaker; assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging. Ward, 243 East 25th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl who is thoroughly competent and has first-class city references. Care Mrs. Broderick, 115 West 53d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in private family; first-class reference. K. M., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By German-American; city references. 956 8th Av.; ring Carroll's bell.

Washing.

WASHING, IRONING and COOKING.—By woman; eight years' references from last place. 101 East 97th St.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY (TEACHER) DESIRES TO TRAVEL with family; highest references. A. G. S., Box 198 Times.

BUTLER-COOK.—By a young couple in private family; best city reference; three years in last place. M. D., 230 East 39th St.

CATERESS.—Qualified to teach the higher branches of cooking; would like engagements during the Summer to instruct cooks at first-class houses; best references. S. S., 372 Times, Up Town.

CARE GROWING CHILDREN.—By well educated North German Protestant; good seamstress; references. Advertiser, 242 West 38th St.

MANICURE and CHIROPODIST wishes few customers at home or out; first-class; custom only. 211 West 21st St.; ring La Grange's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By experienced man; fully competent to take full charge; excellent worker; city or country; private family; best city reference. R., Box 874 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or STEWARD.—Open for engagement; thoroughly understands large or small establishments; well recommended. Address H., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By English-trained servant, thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; last employer can be seen. Butler, 455 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent English-trained butler; expert at salads, silver, and table decorations. Anderson, 325 East 117th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Thoroughly competent; good references. Present employer's, 21 East 57th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class man; excellent references; city or country. Larkin, 260 10th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By French chef; best New-York references; in club or hotel. T. A., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—By French chef; best New-York references; private family. R. C., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; experienced horseman; good appearance; best reference. William, 113 West 33d St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
SOUSA'S CONCERT BAND. To-day 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.
RICE'S EVANGELINE Daily exc. Sun. 8:50 P.M. Saturday Mat. 4

HEAVY SHOWER DELUGE

IN TWENTY MINUTES NEARLY AN INCH OF RAIN FELL.

Damage Done in the Swamp, in South Street, and in Some of the Up-Town Districts—Cellars Flooded and Water Up to the Hubs of Wagons—Predicament of Attendants at an Auction Sale and Park Pleasure Seekers.

The thunderstorm which passed over the city early yesterday afternoon was of very short duration, but in passing it deluged the city, choked sewers, flooded cellars along the East River front, and accomplished no inconsiderable damage in several other localities.

Those who were caught in the downpour need not be told that they were the victims of a remarkable shower. The forwarning came with a rumble of thunder at 11:20 A. M. The rain itself reached the city from a southwesterly direction at 12:28 P. M., and during the next twenty minutes .8 of an inch of water fell. This was increased to 1.04 inches before the shower passed over at 1:30 P. M.

Weather Bureau officials declared that this fall of water was not unprecedented, even in point of time, but they described it as unusual. Their verdict on the one score will not be questioned.

It was the fourth shower to bedim days of better promise within a week, and it recalled Old Hoss's observation: "I say, Cap, what a lot of weather we are having!" And so it appeared that Jupiter Pluvius had just been trifling all the time, and now meant to show what he could do when he opened the flood gates. Shortly after the warning notes that gave a rumbling echo among the clouds, the sky took on a peculiar color that might be called an electric blue, and that lost itself in smoky black off to the westward.

The streets grew as dark as at approaching night, and lights were turned on in stores and offices. A light wind that had been chasing itself to all the points of the compass lost its breath in the surcharged atmosphere, and the patter of drops announced the advance guard of the rain hosts.

The rain came across the Hudson and advanced over streets and buildings in an almost even line. Pedestrians on the west side of Broadway had run to shelter before it reached the east side, and when it reached the east side there was another skelter for doorways and awnings.

The rain did not come in drops now, but in streams, and advanced as an army with bristling bayonets, clearing the way as it went, and where the multitudes had been there was deserted space. It washed the streets and flowed in brooklets along the gutters; it filled the culverts and overflowed and made miniature lakes of depressions.

When there is a heavy rainfall South Street and the Swamp, or leather district, are its principal victims, and they were yesterday. Through the centre of the Swamp runs Ferry Street from east to west between Beekman and Frankfort Streets, and its lowest depression is between Jacob and Cliff Streets. The surface drainage that escapes the culverts runs down into this hollow, carrying with it whatever dirt there may be on the pavement. There is a culvert at the very bottom, but with this clogged, as it is likely to become under such conditions, the street becomes a pond. It happens perhaps once a year, and this year had its day yesterday. It was worse, according to old-timers, than it had been for ten years.

It began on the culvert and spread and grew deeper. Then it overflowed the sidewalks and reached up to the stoop line, as high as the first step. It reached to the hubs of trucks standing at the curbs, and the truck horses began to flounder about in fright. Few of the buildings in that section have cellars, but those which have were soon flooded. Until they have been bailed out it will be impossible to estimate what damage may have been done.

Among the concerns which suffered were the United States Leather Company, 28 Ferry Street; William G. Hoople, dyestuffs, 36 and 38 Ferry Street; Hans Rees's Sons, Jacob and Ferry Streets; Hillin, Bearhope & Co., 3 Jacob Street; Johnstone & Buckley, manufacturers of leather belting, Cliff and Ferry Streets; Charles A. Schieren & Co., Cliff and Ferry Streets, and Christopher Wulf, saloon, at 33 Ferry Street. Mr. Wulf has no cellar, but the floor of his place is nearly even with the sidewalk, and the water entered the place. It also entered the cellars of Harper & Brothers, whose building, at 331 Pearl Street, extends through to Cliff Street.

It was nearly an hour before the water subsided, and persons in the stores along that section of Ferry Street were held captive there. A large box sewer of masonry and iron was recently constructed in Ferry Street to obviate such inconvenience, but the rainfall of yesterday appears to have been too much for its capacity, unless the overflow may be attributed mainly to accumulated mud.

Though causing less damage, the flood in South Street was more extensive than that in the swamp. It extended from Fulton Ferry to Peck Slip, which is at the foot of Ferry Street. It filled up most of the cellars, and was two feet deep on the west side of the street, while on the river side, which at the bulkhead is higher than the opposite side, there was only just enough to wet the strip of planking between the stringpiece and the street pavement. Peck Slip slopes from Water Street down to Front Street, and is then nearly level with South Street.

A considerable portion of this block, particularly along the gutters and at the corner culverts, was covered with water of varying depths, in some cases extending half way across the sidewalk. In front of Fulton Market there was a depth of a foot in the middle of the street, the water reaching nearly to the floors of the Belt Line cars. The market has no cellar, and suffered no damage. As flooded cellars occur frequently with high tides along South Street, little of value is kept in them, and therefore little damage was done yesterday.

The principal damage was probably done at the New-Haven Hotel, northwest corner of Peck Slip and South Street, and directly opposite the pier of the New-Haven boats. The water filled the cellar, which is five feet high and filled with barreled ales and liquors, and covered the floor of the saloon to the depth of eighteen inches. Cuspidors, chairs, boxes, and bottles floated about and in and out, while the bartender took refuge on the bar. He had nothing else to do, as trade was naturally at a standstill. The water came in so rapidly that it reached its height half an hour after it was discovered. Then it took about an hour to recede. No attempt was made last night to pump out the cellar.

Col. Waring's men were busy last night in the sections which had been flooded, scraping the mud up in piles, and they piled up a good many cartloads.

A number of other sections of the city suffered from the downpour.

The roof of a restaurant in West Street, near Warren, began to leak during the storm, and in a few minutes the place was flooded. The diners left, post haste, without finishing their meal. The basement underneath the restaurant was occupied by a cobbler, and before he could realize what had happened, he was chasing his lasts, which were floating around.

The occupants of the block bounded by Seventh Avenue, Broadway, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets may prove to be the principal financial losers. The sewers became choked, and the water was forced back in the drainage pipes into the cellars.

Floyd, Grant & Co., furniture dealers, were the heaviest losers. They were conducting an auction sale in the basement of their store, which was attended by 200 men and women. As the auctioneer was about to close he noticed a stream of water coming in from the Broadway side and told the bidders and others to go up the stairs on the Seventh Avenue side. They had scarcely turned around when the water poured in from that side also, and in a minute the place was flooded. Men and women struggled to get out, and in the excitement three women were knocked down and drenched. No one was injured. The basement was filled with fine furniture, and the firm estimates its damage at $1,000. A number of other cellars in the block were also flooded and considerable damage done.

Central Park added a chapter to the story of the rain. The silt drains under the bridge just north of the Arsenal became clogged. About 150 persons had gone under the bridge to escape the rain, and soon they saw the water flowing in from the two approaches and collecting under the bridge, where there is a depression of about three feet. The people clambered on to the benches, as it gathered depth, rather than venture forth, and soon they found themselves imprisoned there.

Within a few minutes the three-foot depression was full. The men called loudly, the women cried or shrieked, and the children were filled with terror.

Finally, Capt. Collins and Sergt. Dillon of the Park police heard the outcries and appeared on the scene. The Park "grass cart" was immediately brought forth, with horse attached, and Sergt. Dilion drove the rig, while Capt. Collins stood on the bridge and gave orders. The cart made a good many trips, and finally all the women babies, and men were rescued.

The Weather Bureau recorded the depth of a second rainfall, which began at 4 P. M., as .02 of an inch. The temperature of the day varied from 78°, at 10 A. M., to 69°, at 12 M. The average was 74° or 1° above the normal. The average of the preceding day was 75°. There was less breeze yesterday than there was Sunday, while the humidity was recorded at or above 90 per cent.

RAINED AN INCH AN HOUR.

Newark Streets Flooded from One to Three Feet Deep.

NEWARK, N. J., July 6.—More than three inches of rain fell here in less than three hours to-day. Many streets in the centre and lower sections of the city were entirely submerged. The water ranged from one to three feet deep in some places, and light vehicles floated when their occupants attempted to drive them through the flooded streets.

Along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad below Hamilton Street nothing but water was in sight. Trains crawled through the miniature lake, the driving wheels of the locomotive churning the water into a foam, while the cowcatcher threw a high spray. In that section of the city known as "The Neck" hundreds of cellars were flooded, sewers were choked, and many stoops and fences floated away.

In Bank Street, between Washington and Plane Streets, six dwellings the basements of which are used as dining rooms and kitchens were flooded to a depth of three feet, and everything in them was destroyed. The loss by the storm will be very heavy.

Miss Katie Lunny, seventeen years of age, of 25 Crane Street, had a narrow escape from death during the storm. She owes her life to the timely assistance of a modest young man, who declined to give his name. Miss Lunny had left her home shortly before noon to carry luncheon to her two sisters, who are employed in the Marshall Thread Works, at Kearny. While crossing the Erie Railroad bridge to Kearny she descended from the embankment, and attempted to pass under the trestle on her way to the factory.

Just then a torrent was rushing under the trestle, and the girl, thinking she could pass through in safety, attempted it. She was swept from her feet by the flood, and sent whirling and tumbling in the water. A young man who happened to be near at hand plunged into the freshet, and, after a desperate struggle, dragged the half-drowned young woman to a place of safety.

The foundation of a two-story frame house, owned by Assemblyman A. J. Simpson, at the corner of Somerset Street and Clinton Avenue, was washed away by the storm.

BOY KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Was Driving a Wagon Swiftly with His Brother, Who Was Stunned.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 6.—Two sons of Alfred Bronson, a farmer living on the northern limits of the town, were on a hayrack this evening during a storm, driving swiftly toward their home. A hundred yards from the house the rig was struck by a lightning bolt.

James, the younger son, aged eleven years, and the team of horses were killed outright, while Alfred, Jr., aged sixteen, was thrown out of the wagon, and fell over the highway fence. He was dazed, but escaped uninjured. The dead lad's hair was singed off by the lightning, which also made streaks down the side of his face. His clothing was torn in shreds, and both shoes and stockings were ripped into fragments.

Where the wagon wheels stood deep holes were dug into the ground. The place where the bolt struck was a long distance from any tree.

BLEW OVER TENTS AND CANOES.

Clubmen at Lake Hopatcong Disturbed by the Thunderstorm.

NOLAN'S POINT, LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., July 6.—A severe thunderstorm from the northwest swept over the American Canoe Association's camp last night, uprooting the tents of the Ianthe and Bound Brook Clubs.

Several canoes were capsized, but the young men showed their veteran skill, and after righting the boats, all sailed home under their own canvas. Several young men who were visiting about the lake were compelled to put up at hotels and wait till morning to cross the lake to camp. The war canoe serenade, which had been planned for last night, was unavoidably dispensed with.

The Regatta Committee this morning hoisted signals announcing that owing to the fog and rain which prevailed on the lake no races would be sailed to-day.

FOUR RAILROAD BRIDGES GONE.

Flood Carries Away Cars Standing in Wheeling Station.

WHEELING, West Va., July 6.—The storm which passed over this vicinity last night was particularly severe. The two Baltimore and Ohio railway bridges across Wheeling Creek at this place are badly damaged. The creek throughout its length is out of its banks, and buildings and crops have been washed away.

Two Baltimore and Ohio Railway bridges across Grove Creek have been swept away, as has also 400 yards of track at the Narrows.

At Moundsville, the farmhouse of James Barry was washed away. Mrs. Barry and a daughter were drowned. An estimate of the damage reported exceeds $200,000.

Just before noon to-day a portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway passenger station at Wheeling was swept away by the flood in Wheeling Creek. A number of cars standing in the station at the time were lost.

HOUSES SWEPT DOWN A CREEK.

Cloudburst in Ohio Destroyed Bridges and Factories.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, July 6.—A cloudburst occurred to-day in this section of Ohio, doing very great damage to property. Sheep, horses, and cattle were drowned; trestlework and bridges and seven houses, with their contents, and the large canning and preserving works of McMillen Brothers were swept away by the heavy water in Wegee Creek.

The telegraph wires along the Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati Road are down. Trains are delayed along the Baltimore and Ohio on account of the tracks being damaged. No lives have been reported as lost.

Scared to Death by Lightning.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., July 6.—A severe thunderstorm passed over this section this afternoon. Mrs. A. E. Sanderson, widow of Judge Sanderson, was sitting on her porch when lightning struck a short distance from the house. This frightened Mrs. Sanderson, who walked into the house, and in the hall she fell unconscious. Two physicians were summoned. She expired shortly after they arrived. They think she died from fright.

Animals Killed by Lightning.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 6.—A severe electric storm visited the towns of Warren and Bristol yesterday afternoon. Several houses were struck in Warren and a number of persons were shocked. A bolt struck and killed two cows in Warren and a horse was killed in the village of Auburn.

Washout on Long Island Railroad.

During the heavy rain yesterday afternoon a wash-out occurred on the Long Island Railroad near Fresh Pond. Trains were delayed for two hours. One train was partly derailed, but no serious damage was done.

To Build a Steam Pilot Boat.

Bids for the construction of a steam pilot station boat for the Sandy Hook service, to take the place of the boat now chartered, were opened yesterday. The Harlan & Hollingsworth Company was the lowest bidder. The boat will be of 300 tons displacement, 104 feet long, 24 feet beam, and 11 feet draught, with single screw and power to make 14 knots. She will have search lights and all modern improvements. A. Cary Smith is the designer.

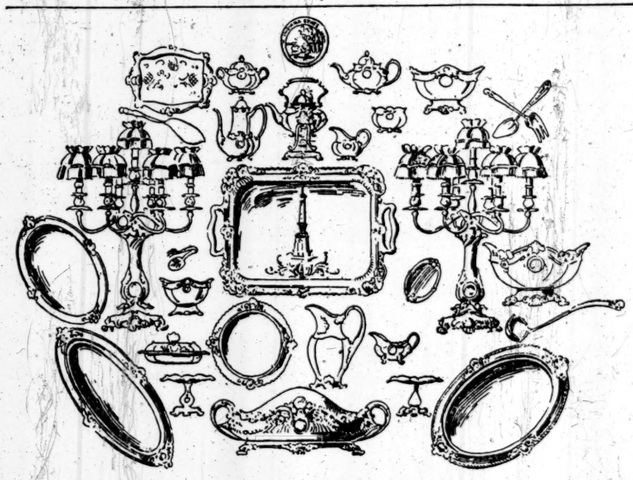
THE INDIANA'S SILVER SERVICE.

Private View of the Table Equipment for the Battleship.

The ten-thousand-dollar silver service for the battleship Indiana, which was described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of March 8, has been placed on exhibition by the makers, Tiffany & Co.

The service, as has already been stated in THE TIMES, was designed by John T. Curran of Tiffany & Co.'s silver factory, and the work has been executed in an entirely satisfactory manner. Tiffany & Co. set great store by it, and those who saw it yesterday, at a private view, agree with the firm members that a richer or handsomer service was never produced in their establishment. The Indiana's officers may justly boast that no battleship has a table equipment equal to theirs.

The service, as displayed yesterday, was dazzling, but its effect will be enhanced



Silver Service of the United States Battleship Indiana.
Now on Exhibition by the Makers, Tiffany & Co.

when the tapers in the candelabra are lit, the centrepiece is decked with flowers, the punch bowl—it will hold twenty bottles of champagne—is filled, and the napery, crystal, and other accessories are set.

The equipment for the battleship comes of a public subscription, made under the auspices of The Indianapolis News, and from the many designs offered that of Tiffany & Co.'s was selected without hesitation. The silver used to make the forty-odd pieces weighed nearly 200 pounds of metal—925 fine.

The Executive Committee of the Indiana Battleship Fund is as follows: Gov. Claude Matthews, Chairman; Charles R. Williams, Vice Chairman; Col. William R. Holloway, Secretary; John H. Holliday, Treasurer, and Gen. Lew Wallace, S. P. Sheerin, A. W. Brady, Thomas Taggart, and Dr. J. Livingston Thompson.

WOULD WELCOME THE EXILES.

President Crespo Invites All Venezuelans to the Miranda Celebration.

President Joaquin Crespo of the Republic of Venezuela has issued a letter inviting political exiles from that country to return to it in view of the forthcoming celebration in memory of Gen. Francisco de Miranda, who began the struggle for the emancipation of the Latin-American peoples, and fell a martyr in the cause.

President Crespo promises on his word of honor that he will not take advantage of the return of the exiles to pay off any old scores.

A translation of the proclamation reads as follows:

CARACAS, June 15, 1896.

Senor Dr. J. Francisco Castillo, Minister of the Interior.

Esteemed Friend: The day approaches when grateful Venezuela will celebrate the apotheosis of the Generalissimo Francisco de Miranda, the martyr hero in the first cause of the great struggle for the emancipation of the Latin-American Republics. The Fatherland exacts at least the presence of some of its sons, who from unfortunate circumstances in our painful civil disturbances have undertaken voluntary exile, which, if there existed exceptional reasons before by events which occurred and which will not recur under the reign of law and normal status of the political order and the run of the administration, was unjustified.

Our compatriots to whom I allude—Liberals most of them—who lent valuable service to the Republic, may fear that when they are attracted by patriotism to the home soil the Government will pronounce by their return to chastise them for errors which I have pardoned, I declare as a man of honor, as Supreme Magistrate and as a Liberal—chief of the party—that I hold them no grudge.

In this view I address myself to you in the name of the National Executive, in the name of all Venezuelans, and in my own behalf, and call them back to the bosom of the Fatherland so that we, in close fraternity, may act as Venezuelans to celebrate in fervid enthusiasm the glorious memory of the forerunner of the independence of the great American Fatherland. Your affectionate friend,

JOAQUIN CRESPO.

As may be observed, this letter is not an offer of complete amnesty to the exiles, but only insures them a safe conduct during the period of the celebrations.

Gen. Nicolas Augusto Bello, the Consul General of Venezuela in this city, has sent a copy of the letter to the following exiles: Gen. Domingo Monagas of 335 Second Street, Brooklyn; Gen. Ramon Ceballos of 335 Second Street, Brooklyn; Gen. José Manuel Hernandez, Hotel Empire, New-York City; Gen. Nicanor Bolet Peraza of 337 Second Street, Brooklyn; Alejando Ybarra, Venezuelan Coffee Depot, Brooklyn; José Manuel Urrutia, Gen. Julio F. Sarria of 86 Garfield Place, Brooklyn; Gen. Antonio Paredes of South Cairo, N. Y., and Gen. J. M. Galindez of the Union Square Hotel, this city.

At a celebration of the Venezuelan Independence Day, held at Grand View, on the Hudson, on July 5, Gen. Domingo Monagas, Ramon Ceballos, and Julio F. Sarria declared their intention to sail for Caracas on the steamer Venezuela on July 17.

CANADIANS BEAT A NEW-YORKER.

Dr. John H. Beynon Shot Two of His Three Assailants.

CHATHAM, N. B., July 6.—Three men, George A. Hall, of Truro, N. S., N. R. McKenzie, a druggist, and John McKane, manager of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, at Newcastle, were carousing in a room at the Waverly Hotel all night last night and up to an early hour this morning. Dr. John H. Beynon of New-York, who was in bed in the next room, got up and asked the men to stop the noise as he could notsleep.

McKane and the others got angry and made a united assault on the doctor, who retreated to his room. They followed him and made another attack upon him. McKane and his friends finally forced the doctor on his back on his bed, and were brutally beating him when he reached for his revolver from a table close by and fired three shots in quick succession at his assailants.

McKenzie received two bullets, one in the breast and one in the abdomen. McKane received a flesh wound on the top of his head. McKenzie is in a very critical condition. Dr. Beynon was severely beaten. He was arrested, the examination to take place on Wednesday before Police Magistrate Nevin. McKane is still at large.

Herbert Morgan Drowned.

Herbert Morgan, nineteen years old, a steward on the steamship Germanic of the White Star Line, was drowned at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon while bathing with several other young men off Pier 45 North River. Morgan was probably seized with cramps. He suddenly shouted that he was drowning, and John Robinson, a boatswain of the Germanic, dived off the steamship and swam to his aid. He caught Morgan and tried to swim ashore with him, but he was dragged under the water by the young steward. Robinson managed to get loose from Morgan, but Morgan seized him the second time, and dragged him down until he touched the bottom of the river. Robinson again broke loose and came to the surface exhausted. He was picked up by a boat which had been lowered from the steamship. Morgan's body was recovered, and was taken charge of by the steamship people. He was a native of Liverpool, England.

Trolley and Truck in Collision.

A trolley car of the Vanderbilt Avenue line, Brooklyn, was in collision with a feed truck at Vanderbilt and St. Mark's Avenues yesterday. James Kinslow of 180 Sumpter Street, who was driving the truck, was thrown into the street. He was injured and was taken home. One of the horses, valued at $300, was so badly injured that it had to be shot. The car received damages which it will take several days to repair.

NORTH SIDERS ARE ELATED.

Work Begins for Through Trains Across the Harlem.

The Executive Committee of the wide-awake and bustling North Side Board of Trade met last night at 278 Alexander Avenue. The business incident to the functions of the committee was transacted, and then came under discussion many subjects of vital interest to trans-Harlemites, which will be presented in the form of committee reports on the evening of July 13.

The committeemen were elated when Tax Commissioner James L. Wells, President of the organization, reported that yesterday the Manhattan Railway Company had taken the first steps toward complying with the order of the Railroad Commission to take measures to furnish continuous trains for passengers living above the Harlem River. To this end workmen began to make changes on the Second Avenue line at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Work on the Third Avenue line may be begun to-day.

The most important report to be submitted at the meeting of the Board of Trade next Monday will be that of the Railroad Extension and Rapid Transit Committee, whose members are John De Hart, John A. Amundson, and Assistant District Attorney Francis V. S. Oliver. The committee will tell of the minimum of relief obtained through the determination of the State Railroad Commission, which directed the Manhattan Railway Company to take measures to furnish continuous passage to and from One Hunderd and Seventy-seventh Street within thirty days.

The committee will also report on the hearings before the Rapid Transit Commissioners, one of which is set down for next Thursday afternoon, when the urgings of the committee on the necessity for rapid transit over the Harlem River will be vigorous.

The Committee on Membership will submit the names of a number of applicants for membership in the Board of Trade.

The Committee on Legislation is to set forth what was accomplished for the north side during the session of the last Legislature.

The Committee on Parks and Parkways will have much to say about Cedar Park and the building of viaducts to it, and the improvement of the parkways.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation will report on the River and Harbor bill and the improvements to the Harlem River, the Bronx Kills, and the Bronx River. Congressman Fairchild may be present to talk on the subject.

The Committee on Police, Fire Protection, and Public Health may present a report concerning a new station house in a more convenient locality than the Morrisania Town Hall. It will have something to say about a fireboat for the Harlem River and additional ambulance service for the district.

The Committee on Bridges will suggest changes and improvements in regard to the approaches to the new Third Avenue bridge.

The Committee on Education will be heard in regard to new schools for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

To Run Twenty Through Trains.

ALBANY, July 6.—Secretary Defreest of the State Railroad Commission has received word from the Manhattan Railway Company of New-York City that it will carry out the recommendations of the commission recently made in the complaint of George J. Grossman against the company. These recommendations provide for ten early-morning down-town and ten late-afternoon up-town continuous trains over the Third Avenue line and the Suburban Elevated Railroad, the connection between the two roads to be made at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The company expects that it will be able to operate the through trains within sixty days.

"KING OF NIGHT HAWKS" DEAD.

Patrick McGally, a Tenderloin Cabman, Dies After a Week's Illness.

Patrick McGally, one of the oldest cabmen in the Tenderloin district, and often termed "King of the Night Hawks," died last night under peculiar circumstances. He was taken sick a week ago, and engaged a room in Ballelly's Hotel, Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue.

His condition growing worse, his brother went last night to the hotel and took him off in one of the cabs which they owned in common, with the intention of removing him to the New-York Hospital. When the cab reached Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue it was found that McGally was dead.

As soon as the fact of his death was noised abroad the cabmen of the Tenderloin held a meeting, at which they arranged to give McGally a good funeral. Thomas Morgan, one of the oldest cabmen in the city, got drunk at this meeting and was locked up in the Thirtieth Street Station.

McGally knew all the resorts in the Tenderloin as well as any man of his time. He had several regular customers, among whom was the late Wright Sanford.

BERTHA M'LEAN STILL MISSING.

If She Is Not at Her Grandmother's the Police Will Be Formally Notified.

Bertha McLean, who disappeared June 29, had not, up to last night, returned to the home of her stepfather, John D. Prodgers, 671 East One Hundred and Forth-second Street.

Her relatives have not yet invoked the aid of the police to find her, because Miss McLean was a girl of determined character and excellent reputation.

They hope that a story told by a young man, whose name Miss McLean's mother neglected to ask, is true. He called on Mrs. Prodgers and said that last Tuesday he saw Bertha, whom he knew well, get on a Connecticut train at the Grand Central Station. Miss McLean's grandmother lives at Litchfield, Conn. Mrs. Prodgers has written to her and expects an answer to-day. If it says that Miss McLean is not with her the police will be formally notified to aid in the search for the girl.

Horace A. Pratt Hurt in a Runaway.

BABYLON, L. I., July 6.—Horace A. Pratt, a wealthy resident of New-York, who is interested in the oil business, was injured this evening in a runaway accident. He and his boy were driving a pony. The animal ran away and threw them out. Both were unconscious when picked up, but the boy quickly recovered. Mr. Pratt was removed to his home, where he regained consciousness. No bones were broken.

Charles Daube Killed by a Train.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., July 6.—Charles Daube, a baker, doing business at 60 Fourth Street, Elizabethport, was struck to-night while driving over the Long Branch Railroad crossing at Court Street by a passenger train. The horse was badly cut, and will have to be killed. Mr. Daube was, it is feared, fatally injured. The wagon was carried two blocks on the pilot of the locomotive.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"It was such a deliciously diabolical and altogether feminine revenge," he said. "I don't believe any but a feminine mind could have conceived it.

"They had been exchanging repartee and indulging in a little light skirmishing in regard to the boundary line between her lots, on the one side, and his, on the other, for some time. He had been having rather the best of it, when, with a glorious coup d'état, she settled matters for all time.

"A feminine enemy is often a bad one. An angry woman will not hesitate to despoil herself if she can avenge her injuries. Not so, however, with Madam-the-Owner-of-the-Lots.

"She cut through a street on her own property, thereby greatly increasing its value, but she left two feet of her own land on her neighbor's side of the street. He may not so much as step on it without her permission, certainly not erect houses whose tenants may pass over it. Now, with a contented mind, again at peace with all the world, she sits down happily to live upon the money from her property that she has sold.

"And the man! ! !"

***

"Talking about theatres," said the philanthropic individual, who visited Sing Sing on the Fourth, "they have a practice at the prison during an entertainment that would do away with one bit of theatre gossip that was decrepit when the theatre hat talk was begun, if it was in use here. That is the omnipresent joke of the man who goes out between the acts.

"One of the convicts who left the hall while the entertainment was in progress I noticed had strapped to his waist a tin pail. When he returned, after a few moments' absence, he was carrying the pail in his hands, and it was full of water. Now, if every man carried a full pail into the theatre with him, or at least went out only once to fill it, no one could complain, I am sure."

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"I never before had such a feeling of furious anger toward a woman," said the young man. "I was walking rapidly down one of the resident streets of the city. It was not late—about 10 o'clock, I think. The street was not very light, and apparently deserted, as all such streets are at night. I was nearing a crossing, and, as I stepped out from the shadow of the last building in the block, I nearly ran against a woman. I was startled myself for a moment, but such a fiendish yell as that woman gave I never before heard. She was evidently frightened half to death. We got to dodging, and before I could manage to pass she gave another of those bloodcurdling shrieks. I suppose, being alone, she had been expecting some one, sandbag her every minute, and she thought her last hour had come. It may have been only a minute that we stood there, but it seemed hours. Then she fled like mad down one street, and I hurried along the other. I expected every momnt to have an officer come up and arrest me for highway robbery. Robbery? I felt more like murder."

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They overheard the coachman talking confidentially to one of his confrères. The grandmother and granddaughter had just returned from a drive.

"Well," said Jehu, "I never was so tired of anything in all my life. They did not say a single thing except about the bicycle skirts. First, one would say, 'Do you notice that skirt? Did you ever see anything so short? It is positively disgusting.' Then the other would say, 'But, oh! grandmother, did you see that other one? It was just right.' Then they would go off into raptures over something else. It was interesting, and I rather liked it at first, but I am getting dead tired of it lately."

***

"It was important that I should be there at the exact hour," said a bright woman. "The papers were to be ready at that time, and I was to sign them. 'Don't fail,' said my husband, 'and I will meet you at the entrance to the Court House.' I was there promptly, and waited and waited, but no one came. In the meantime my husband, it seems, was waiting also, wondering what could have happened, for being late is not one of my failings. He was worried both about me and the papers. Fortunately, as luck would have it, who should come along but my son Jack. Not a word to me, but to his father, who explained all the trouble to him. 'Just wait until I run around to the City Hall,' said Jack. There he found me, nearly exhausted. My husband had said 'Court House' plainly enough, but I had thought 'City Hall.' We got the papers signed."

***

They were strolling through West Coney Island. It was very hot and they were very thirsty. They stopped at the most convenient concert hall. "Do you expect me to pay for that as a full glass of beer?" said one, holding up a very small glass nearly three-quarters full of foam.

"But," answered the waiter, in conciliating tones, "just think where you are."

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"I never see apples," said Ted's mamma, "and think of the coming season of baked apples without the remembrance coming back to me of Ted's great grievance one night when we had them for tea.

"Every one knows there is the greatest choice in baked apples. Individual tastes vary greatly as to the particular shade of brown, which ranges from a light amber to a deep, almost chocolate, shade, and there is a certain fluffy lightness to the interior in which the connoisseur delights. It was a Sunday evening tea, and we had several guests.

"They had all been served, and Ted's turn had come. 'Now, Ted,' I said, cheerfully, giving him the privilege of a choice, 'which apple is yours?' I shall never forget the utter hopelessness in his voice as he answered:

"'My apple's gone.'"

***

"If you happen to be wakeful about 3 o'clock in the morning," said the light sleeper, "go and sit by the window for a short time, and you will get a view of the world that you do not get in any other way. The electric light is interesting to watch for a while. It is surrounded by insects, which are exaggerated in size by the light, until they seem to be as large as small birds, and the shadows cast by them on the ground below are as large as vultures. Where the light falls on grass and trees you get a genuine impressionist shade of green.

"If you live outside the regular residence part of the city, you see the general arising that comes about 3 o'clock. Before 4 everything is silent. You can hear in the stillness the sleepy cough of a neighbor in a near-by house, as he turns for a last morning sleep. The cable cars are empty as they go by. Then the clocks strike 3, at different times in different houses, and by the time they have finished the awakening has begun. There are passengers in the cars, wagons are passing and rumbling in different directions, and as you go to sleep again yourself you realize the world has begun to move."

***

"Such amusing things happen sometimes," she said, "from one's inability to place a familiar face immediately, or from making a mistake in a recognition. I was on one of the elevated stations one day, and coming toward me I saw a gentleman whom I recognized as a very old friend. I bowed and smiled rather effusively, and as I did so I saw the various expressions pass over his face. The first questioning my reason for bowing to him; then the recognition of a mistake, and the courteous desire to put me at ease without taking advantage of my error. As I saw all this he lifted his hat, and I knew I had never seen him before.

"A little different instance was when leaving a train hurriedly, I bowed to a little Italian shopkeeper with whom I had traded occasionally, and to whom, seeing a familiar face unexpectedly, I bowed to as to a friend. He acknowledged the salute in the same dignified way.

"But my husband's experience was the most amusing. We had an impudent and unruly cook. I was afraid of her, and he discharged her one morning before he left for the office, and she was as impertinent as usual. He intended to stay until she left the house, but she delayed so long that I told him not to wait. We were living in a small town then, where we knew nearly every one. That afternoon my husband, going by the railroad station, saw in the window a fine-looking woman whose face was familiar to him, and he lifted his hat to her. Then he saw who it was—our impudent and discharged cook. She was a fright in the kitchen, but really a fine-looking woman outside."

Charles Davis Charged with Assault.

Charles Davis, twenty-two years old, was charged in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday by Thomas H. Agnew, agent of the Gerry Society, with assaulting Rose Lapudison, fourteen years old, and an inmate of the Deborah Nursery, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Eagle Avenue, on June 24. Davis's father is Superintendent of the nursery. The examination was adjourned until to-day, and Davis was committed to bail in $5,000.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Charles R. Flint yesterday confirmed the report that Flint & Co. proposed to run a line of clipper ships regularly to the west coast of the United States. Vessels of the firm have been engaged in that trade since 1857, but the loading has been done by outsiders. J. F. Chapman & Co. of San Francisco will now be the west coast branch, and the service will be begun on the return to this city of Wallace B. Flint, who has charge of the sailing vessel department, and who is now in San Francisco on business connected with the change. The fleet which is engaged in trade with the west coast of the United States, South America, and South Africa at present consists of 28 vessels of from 1,800 to 2,800 tons, and other vessels will be added.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamship City of Peking arrived at that port with mails from China, Japan and Hawaii of the following dates: Shanghai, June 5; Hongkong, June 6; Yohohama, June 18, and Honolulu, June 28, due to arrive in New-York on the morning of Friday, July 10. Telegraphic advice has also been received from Vancouver that the mails from China and Japan which arrived at that port were dispatched East on July 2, due to arrive in New-York to-day. The next mail for China, Japan, and Hawaii will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M. on July 15.

—Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday decided that the commitment of Lawyer Richard F. Price to jail on the charge of having failed to turn over certain moneys belonging to a client must stand, unless Justice Pryor, who granted the commitment order, decide otherwise.

—Miss Verne Lawrence, who horsewhipped George E. Pepper on Sunday night in front of the Hoffman House, and who was subsequently arrested on a charge of assault, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Flammer, in Jefferson Market Court, at the request of Mr. Pepper.

—Gustave Gundsen, a workman on a new building in course of construction at 207 West Seventy-ninth Street, fell from the fourth floor to the cellar yesterday and was instantly killed. Gundsen was twenty-six years old, unmarried, and lived at 824 Columbus Avenue.

—The Grand Jury yesterday indicted for robbery Louis Reihl, Emil Steklah, and Carl Windish, who are now under arrest at Hoboken for robbing Joseph Miske and Edward Nettle on July 2 of $2,000 and a quantity of jewelry.

—The Scheele-Mansfield feud was settled yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions by Dr. Scheele's asking that the Court refrain from punishing Max Mansfield for assault. Sentence on Mansfield was, therefore, suspended.

—Charles Frohman will produce at the Garrick Theatre, commencing Monday, Oct. 5, William Gillette's new play, "Secret Service," with a special cast, which already includes Amy Busby, Odette Tyler, and William Gillette.

—Patrick Cullen of 444 West Fifty-fourth Street, while at work yesterday at 9 West Fifty-fourth Street, was struck by a stone from a blast and severely injured. He was sent to the Flower Hospital.

—James P. Silo, the well-known auctioneer, will sail for Europe to-morrow with his family, remaining abroad about two months.

Brooklyn.

—Postmaster Sullivan has sent his annual report to Washington. For the year ended June 30 the receipts were $1,097,646.36, an increase of $84,807.56 over 1895. A total of 107,191,972 pieces of mail matter was handled, as against 104,123,741 for 1895. There were 13,741 letters mailed without stamps, and 153,558 letters were sent to the Dead Letter Office.

—There were 554 deaths in Brooklyn for the week ending at noon Saturday, the death rate being 25.7, the highest in many months. There were also 131 marriages and 380 births.

—Mayor Wurster yesterday appointed Samuel Goldstein a member of the Board of Trustees of the Boys' Training School. He was formerly a member of the Board of Education.

—Commissioner Bush last week granted permits for the erection of sixteen brick buildings, to cost $81,585, and twenty-nine frame buildings, to cost $48,440.

—During the past week the three public baths were used by 26,386 persons. Of this number, 21,896 were males and 4,490 females.

—The Kings County Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday. Philip W. Taylor of 289 Schermerhorn Street is its foreman.

—Commissioner John H. Burtis of the Charities Department, who has been ill for some time, will sail for Europe Aug. 1.

Jersey City.

—Owing to the absence of Judges Lippincott and Hudspeth, there was no session of the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court yesterday, and the sentencing of Edward M. Clifford for the murder of William G. Watson, Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad, went over.

—A heavily-loaded truck was struck by a trolley car on the Newark Avenue Hill yesterday. The horses ran away, and the truck broke down across both tracks. Travel was delayed for more than half an hour, but no one was hurt.

—John Koar, forty-five years old, yesterday fell from the Newark Avenue Bridge to the West Shore Railroad tracks, 25 feet below, and was severely injured. He denied that he attempted to commit suicide.

—Hahne & Co. of Newark, N. J., announces its seventy-sixth semi-annual clearing sale in each of its 100 departments.

TROUBLES OF ONE BOY.

Ate Green Apples First and Then Shot Himself by Chance.

Four-year-old Albert Stein of 331 East Fifty-fourth Street woke up his parents early yesterday morning by his yells. He drew his legs up in such a shape that his mother, remembering that he had eaten some green apples the night before, did not need a doctor to make a diagnosis. She applied a poultice where it would do the most good, and, after the boy's father, Charles Stein, had gone to his work, Mrs. Stein placed young Albert at the back of the bed, while she tried to get another nap.

Mrs. Stein was roused a little later by a pistol shot and more cries from the boy. There was a pistol hanging by the bed on a nail. The boy had got hold of the muzzle, and,

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Part Two
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GLUECKMAN A WITNESS

HE TESTIFIES IN ADOLPH HERSCHKOPF'S TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The Self-Confessed Builder of Incendiary Fires Tells of the Plans for Burning the Suffolk Street House Where Lizzie Jaeger Was Fatally Injured—Mrs. Peter Rutz Gives Evidence Against Meyer Dietschek.

Max Glueckman, the self-confessed builder of incendiary fires, went on the witness stand yesterday, before Judge Fursman and a jury, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, in the trial of Adolph Herschkopf, for the murder of Lizzie Jaeger. Herschkopf is charged with having a fire, on the morning of May 31, 1894, the house at 120 Suffolk Street, where the girl received fatal burns. The fire started in the saloon of Solomon Kleinrock, on the ground floor of the house.

Glueckman's testimony afforded a realistic picture of the conversations and operations of organized incendiaries.

Glueckman testified that he was born in Russian Poland, and was a shoemaker. He first met Herschkopf in 1894, at the house of Samuel Milch. He met Herschkopf frequently after that, and was often in his house. He said he was in Solomon Kleinrock's saloon on the morning when the fire was to have been started in the Suffolk Street house. That was the day before the fire did occur. He often saw Kleinrock at Herschkopf's house. Two weeks before the fire he heard Kleinrock and the defendant, in the presence of a man namd Seltzer, talking about different fires in which Kleinrock and Seltzer were Herschkopf's agents.

Kleinrock, he declared, said to Herschkopf: "You know I must have the fire this month." Herschkopf said: "All right."

Glueckman continued:

Herschkopf said that some preparations must be made. More whisky barrels must be got, and he told Kleinrock to get all the bills he could from his customers. He told Kleinrock to get some sewing machines, and he would get some old clothing, so as to make a good showing after the fire. He said he would act as adjuster and get the money from the insurance company.

A few days before the fire Shire Rosenbaum was playing penuchle with Herschkopf in the latter's house. Meyer Brenner came in and said he could not agree with his wife about their fire, and he wanted his policy canceled. Brenner said his wife would not consent to have a fire in her house. Herschkopf said:

"Only a fool will not make money. Lots of people make money through me because they are not fools. You go and tell your wife this."

Brenner said he would, and left. Kleinrock also went away.

Herschkopf said he would start the fire at 129 Suffolk Street and have me build it. I consented, provided the fire was started in the daytime.

The witness said that two days afterward he called at Herschkopf's house, and the latter gave him a demijohn of combustible stuff to take to 129 Suffolk Street to get ready for the fire. The witness took it to the saloon and gave it to Solomon Kleinrock, who said that if the witness saw Herschkopf to say he wanted to see him. That was in the morning at 8 o'clock. It was arranged that the fire was to be that evening.

The witness called at Herschkopf's house later in the day and met Rosenbaum and Seltzer. Mrs. Herschkopf was there, and also Kleinrock. Herschkopf called him into the front room and said:

"Max, we have to make a fire in Kleinrock's place to-night, and I will pay you $50."

"What! In the nighttime?" the witness said he replied. "I have children myself, and I will not build the fire there in the night. There are lots of people there, and some accident will happen to kill them in the fire."

"You are a fool," the witness declared Herschkopf said. "In America we don't think of such things. In this country we only think of making money."

"I won't do it," the witness said he replied. "You need not expect me to have anything to do with it in the night."

Then Rosenbaum entered," the witness said, "and Herschkopf asked him to start the fire. Rosenbaum refused, and he and left the house."

Glueckman said that Herschkopf called at his house, in South Brooklyn, that night, and he consented to come to New-York. Shire Rosenbaum joined them in Broome Street.

At this point, Mr. Loew, counsel for the defense, objected to the official interpreter. He said Dr. Donlin did not interpret correctly. Justice Fursman sustained the interpreter.

Glueckman, continuing his testimony, said the three commenced to talk about the fire to be set in the saloon. Herschkopf said the fire must be started that night, as Kleinrock did not have the money to pay the rent, and he could not wait until Monday. Rosenbaum then went away, and the witness and Herschkopf walked together. Herschkopf again begged the witness to start the fire. He refused. He finally went to Kleinrock's saloon. The latter locked the doors. The witness saw a small man named Dietschek there. When the witness entered, Kleinrock and Dietschek were only half dressed. Herschkopf told the witness he could do the job in half an hour, and the whole thing would be over, and he would earn $50. The witness refused, saying he had not the courage. Kleinrock said: "Let him go, and I will get a man." Then Dietschek consented to build the fire, and Herschkopf told Dietschek to sprinkle the stuff from the demijohn over the place and light a piece of paper and throw it on the floor.

Glueckman said he demanded to be let out of the building, declaring he would raise an alarm if they did not let him out. Herschkopf opened the door and told him to go. The witness said he then went home. It was then 1:30 o'clock in the morning of May 31.

The next day the witness called on Herschkopf, and the latter's wife upbraided him for not starting the fire and for trying to make trouble. She began to cry, and said the witness was trying to take the support from her children.

Peter Rutz, who was on the witness stand Friday, was the first witness called yesterday. Lizzie Jaeger was his niece and lived with him. He was called to identify Meyer Dietschek, but failed to do so. Dietschek is now in the Tombs, charged with having applied the match to the combustibles in Solomon Kleinrock's saloon.

Charles Jaeger, the father of the girl, said that she was four years old the day before she received the burns which caused her death.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rutz, the girl's aunt and the wife of Peter Rutz, said she remembered hearing a terrible explosion at 4:30 o'clock on the morning of the fire. She thought the house was tumbling down, she said, and she took her baby at once into the next house by means of the fire-escape. As soon as she and her husband missed their niece they wanted to go back to find her, but the fire was then too intense to permit of their doing so.

Mrs. Rutz then identified Dietschek as the man whom she had seen lounging about Kleinrock's saloon the day before the fire occurred.

Dr. Eugene Robbins and Dr. William Cuff of Gouverneur Hospital and Battalion Chief Thomas Ahearn were called, to prove that the child died from the effects of burns received at the fire.

When Jishe Rolke, a little old man, began to give his testimony about having witnessed the fire, Brooks Leavitt, counsel for the defense, interrupted him, and said that he would concede to the prosecution the fact that there was a fire at 129 Suffolk Street on the night in question.

Rolke said that he saw two men moving about in Kleinrock's saloon just previous to the breaking out of the fire. One of these men was a blonde, smooth-shaved man. He could not identify the defendant as one of the men.

It was then proved that the Niagara Insurance Company had issued a policy for $1,200 on the goods and chattels in Kleinrock's saloon. This policy was dated April 24, 1894. A check from the insurance company for $750, for damages caused by the fire, bearing Herschkopf's indorsement, was introduced and marked in evidence.

Elias Ettinger, a fire-insurance adjuster, testified that he had assisted Herschkopf to estimate the amount of the fire loss. Herschkopf was then, the witness said, in partnership with Louis Grauer, son of Max Grauer, who is now in prison for arson.

At this point Glueckman was called, and he was on the witness stand when the court adjourned for the day.

RUDOLPH ROSINSKY DIED BATHING.

Was Once the Foremost Vaudeville Agent in the World.

Rudolph Rosinsky, a well-known theatrical agent, whose office was at 1,227 Broadway, died suddenly at Rockaway Beach Sunday afternoon.

Rosinsky was bathing in the surf when he was observed to suddenly fall backward. The waves carried him to the beach, and it was then found that he was insensible. Dr. Lusk, Health Commissioner of Rockaway Beach, was summoned, but Rosinsky was dead when he arrived. Dr. Lusk said his death was caused by an apoplectic fit.

Rosinsky was about sixty years old and resided with his family at 17 West Ninety-eighth Street. He came to the United States as a boy with his parents, and received a thorough training in music, both vocal and instrumental. He showed considerable dramatic talent and adopted the stage as his profession. He made his début as an operatic singer in 1860 at the old Bowery Theatre, and thereafter for some years sang leading rôles in productions of grand opera in this city.

Rosinsky, in 1873, engaged the Jackley troupe of acrobats, an organization famous in those days for acrobatic feats with tables. Under Rosinsky's direction the Jackley troupe repeated its triumphs in London and throughout Europe.

Having made a competency with the Jackleys, Rosinsky decided to open an office in Paris and become a booking agent for vaudeville performers. It was not many years before he became the foremost vaudeville agent in the world, and controlled all the best European performers.

He accumulated a large fortune and became a familiar figure on the Paris Bourse. When the Panama Canal Company's stock was booming, Rosinsky became a heavy investor, and with the shipwreck of that scheme his fortune was swept away.

He returned to this city two years ago and started an agency for vaudeville performers, transacting his business at his home. Subsequently he was made the New-York agent for Gustave Walter of San Francisco, proprietor of the Orpheum in that city and in Los Angeles. He opened an office at 1,227 Broadway, and also established a branch in Paris, which was conducted by his eldest son.

Rosisky had four children. A daughter of his was married a few years ago to H. Hitzig, the principal vaudeville agent of Berlin. Mrs. Rosinsky and an unmarried daughter are at present in this city.

PATERSON'S $800,000 CITY HALL.

Gov. Griggs Present at the Dedicatory Exercises.

PATERSON, N. J., July 6.—The new City Hall was formally dedicated to-day. At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon the Mayor, Aldermen, and other city officials met in the old City Hall. A few minutes later the City Hall Commission marched from the new building to the old one.

The exercises in the new building were held in the Council Chamber. As the proceedings began Gov. Griggs appeared and took a seat on the platform. He was cheered by the assemblage. President Cook of the commission reviewed the history of the city and of the building of the new municipal building. He closed by turning over the keys to Mayor Braun.

The Mayor responded. The Rev. Dr. Charles D. Shaw delivered the oration. He was followed by Dean McNulty. The Rev. William P. Evans pronounced the benediction. A concert was given in the hall this evening.

The building was started in November, 1893. It cost close to $300,000. It is of Indiana limestone, four stories and basement. It is sixty-five feet high. It fronts on four streets. On Market and Ellison Streets it is 152 feet front, and on Colt and Hamilton Streets 80 feet. It is surmounted by a clock tower.

DEATH ENDS THEIR TOUR

MR. AND MRS. D. D. YOUNMANS DROWNED IN NORWAY.

Meagre Announcement of the Accident Received in This City—Were Out Driving on the Fourth of July—Their Bodies to be Brought Back—Mr. Youmans's Long Career as a Business Man—Difficulties of His Early Life.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel D. Youmans of this city were drowned on the Fourth of July in a Norwegian lake. A cablegram received Saturday evening made the announcement of the deaths. Ephraim M. Youmans, one of the two sons, sent an inquiry for particulars, and yesterday he received another cablegram from a gentleman who was traveling in company with Mr. and Mrs. Youmans, saying that they were drowned while driving on the borders of a lake near Bergen, Norway.

Bergen is a city of 50,000 population, and is the second largest in Norway. It is partly on the Sogue Fjord, an enormous arm of the sea running into the interior 125 miles. Above the city are numerous small lakes and beautiful drives along precipitous places. Mr. and Mrs. Youmans were probably thrown from their carriage into a lake at one of these steep places and drowned before they could be helped out. The bodies, the second cable added, had been recovered and would be sent to New-York.

Mr. Youmans was born in 1829 in Warwick, N. Y., where his grandfather, Daniel C. Dusinberre manufactured hats. Two hats made by him in 1810 are preserved in the family. Mr. Youmans learned nothing of the hat business of his grandfather, however. He was the youngest of seven children. The other six died of consumption while they were young, and he was of a weakly constitution, so feeble, indeed, that he was not sent to school, and up to the time he was twenty-five years old remained at home. He began to educate himself, and his first venture into the world was to come to this city. He worked as clerk for several firms. He held minor positions and studied bookkeeping nights until he was thirty years old.

Aug. 8, 1859, Mr. Youmans inserted the following advertisement in a newspaper:

A COMPETENT, PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPER desires a situation in a manufacturing or mechanical establishment as bookkeeper or general clerk; is a man of correct morals and good address. Address FRATERNALLY, Box 170.

The day after Mr. Youmans got this note:

Fraternally: It may possibly be to your advantage to call on Nascimento & Co., 10 Spruce Street.

Nascimento & Co. were hatters. Mr. Youmans engaged with them and made his first practical acquaintance with the hat business. He married, and two sons, Ephraim M., now twenty-nine years old, and Vincent M., twenty-seven years old, were born. Aug. 9, 1862, precisely three years after he had gone in with Nascimento & Co., Mr. Youmans came back from a two weeks' vacation. Mr. Nascimento informed him that the firm had to cut down expenses and that it would have to do without his services.

The next day he walked down Broadway, reflecting on the situation. He saw "To let" in the window of 688. He determined on the spot to go into retail business. Amidon was at 640, Dunlop just below him, and Genin, now nearly forgotten, was running a famous bazaar under the old St. Nicholas Hotel. Youmans had $300. He rented the storeroom the next day. It was $488 to fit out. He hired John L. Pratt as clerk and got a stock of hats on credit, part of them from Nascimento & Co.

The first day's sales amounted to $18, and increased every day, until on Saturday they were $62. Mr. Youmans, in this period, had become a strong and active man physically, and he developed a natural gift for trade. He thrived, and opened two branches—one up town in 1871, and another further down town in 1879. At the time of his death he had stores at 158 and 1,107 Broadway.

Mr. Youmans was a member of the Universalist Church, in Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, of which Dr. Chapin was pastor. He contributed to the Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm, and provided in it a home for an old clerk, Thomas Park, who is still living. For several years Mr. Youmans had been Treasurer of the church and a cordial friend of the present pastor, Dr. Charles H. Eaton. His first wife died in the early seventies.

At the church Mr. Youmans met Miss Sarah E. Stickney, a daughter of Charles L. Stickney, who established a mustard and mustard oil factory in the city in 1815. He was a member of Dr. Chapin's church, and a rich man. Miss Stickney was conspicuous in the work of the church. Mr. Youmans and she were married. Mrs. Youmans was also a member of Sorosis, and for a time its Treasurer. On the death of her father, she inherited a small fortune. Her brother, Charles L. Stickney, conducts the business established by his father at 257 Bowery. He and his family are spending the Summer at Hill Crest Hall, Highland Mills, Orange County, N. Y. He read of his sister's death in the newspapers.

Mrs. Youmans had a sister, who married John H. Jacquelin, a broker. She is still living.

Mr. Youmans was fond of athletics, a taste that he acquired while building up his deficient constitution in his youth. He was a member and a Director of the New-York Athletic Club, and of the Blooming Grove Park Association, a hunting and fishing club, with preserves in Pike County, Penn. He and his wife were at their cottage at the grove for the Summer about a month ago, when Mr. Youmans's aged mother died in this city. He seemed so deeply affected that Mrs. Youmans proposed that they go abroad.

They had made nine foreign trips together, and had covered all the well-known tourist routes. Last Summer they went to Egypt and a thousand miles up the Nile to Wady Halfa. The only countries in Europe they had not seen were Scandinavia and Russia. They determined to go there, and on June 18 sailed with a party of excursionists in the Augusta Victoria. They had not been in Europe longer than a week at the time of the accident.

"Mr. Youmans was probably celebrating the Fourth," said Frederick P. Forster, a lawyer at 52 Wall Street, and Mr. Youmans's lifetime friend, in talking with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "As near as could be made out from the cablegrams, he had gone into the country for a drive with his wife. He was a most patriotic man, and delighted when abroad to observe the Fourth of July in some way."

Mr. and Mrs. Youmans had apartments in the Navarro flats, 180 West Fifty-ninth Street. The two sons, Ephraim and Vincent, were there yesterday. They are both interested in their late father's business.

Mr. Youmans had an income from his business that is vaguely estimated by outsiders at from $40,000 to $75,000 a year. He spent liberally in all directions. Both he and his wife left wills.

FOR A CONFEDERATE ABBEY.

Mr. Rouss's Proposition for One in Washington Rejected.

The question of erecting a memorial abbey was generally discussed at the reunion of Confederate veterans who attended the unveiling of the Jefferson Davis Monument in Richmond, last week.

Charles Broadway Rouss of New-York, a native of Virginia, some time ago offered to contribute $100,000 toward the fund if the South would subscribe a like amount. At the Richmond meeting, Mr. Rouss offered to subscribe $500,000 for a memorial in Washington. He attached no other condition to his offer.

A committee, composed of Gen. W. H. Jackson of Belle Meade, Tenn.; Gen. George D. Johnston of Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Gen. Briggs of Russellville, Ky., and Dr. Teague of Charleston, S. C., was appointed to confer with Mr. Rouss. The committee met Mr. Rouss yesterday at his store in Broadway, and after a short discussion it was decided to reject his second proposition.

The members thanked Mr. Rouss for his munificent offer of $500,000, but objected to the selection of Washington for the site. "We might as well locate the memorial in Boston as in Washington," said Gen. Jackson, the Chairman of the Committee. "We want it on distinctively Southern soil."

This part of the question having been decided, Mr. Rouss will contribute the $100,000 he first offered as soon as the Southern subscriptions have reached the same total. When $200,000 has been received as the nucleus of a fund, the Board of Trustees will be able to begin the work of building.

The members of the committee were Mr. Rouss's guests at dinner in the evening.

The cities which are making the strongest bids for the memorial are Richmond, Montgomery, Atlanta, New-Orleans, Nashville, and Louisville. Gen. Jackson says that the Southern people are responding liberally to the call for subscriptions, and that the necessary $100,000 will soon be pledged. He believes that Nashville will offer $500,000 if that city is selected, and he believes that Mr. Rouss will meet every dollar that is subscribed by the Southern people. This would insure over $100,000 if Nashville is chosen.

The Board of Trustees will soon apply for a charter under the laws of Alabama, that State having had the first capital of the Confederacy. A meeting of the board will be held next month at Chattanooga, when the plans will be discussed in detail. It is proposed to secure sufficient land for the erection of an abbey for the storing of the archives, records, and relics of the Confederacy, and each State will have an annex for its individual records, the whole to be surrounded by an extensive park.

SCHOOLS THAT RUIN HEALTH.

Dr. Mowry on Unsanitary Conditions Generally in Vogue.

BUFFALO, July 6.—The work of the National Council of Education to-day was along practical and interesting lines. Dr. William A. Mowry of Hyde Park, Mass., Chairman of the Committee on School Sanitation, read a report on "Schoolroom Hygiene."

"Throughout the whole country," it says, "the deplorable hygienic state of the schoolhouses is such as to demand serious attention and prompt relief. Some years ago, in one large Eastern city, having more than 1,200 schoolrooms, it was found that the average of all the rooms gave less than seven square feet of floor space and less than ninety cubic feet of air space to each pupil, while it is now generally agreed that the necessary floor space for each pupil in a schoolroom should not be less than twenty-five square feet, and with the best ventilating appliances every schoolroom should furnish 300 cubic feet of air space per pupil.

"Severe charges are also frequently made by coulists against the schools. They assert that studying injures the eyes, and that the schoolroom is responsible for numerous cases of defective eyesight. The evils complained of are chiefly the result of wrongly constructed schoolhouses."

The Council listened to a paper by Dr. Aaron Cove of Denver, Chairman of the Committee on City School Systems, on "The Business Side of City School Systems."

City and Suburban Homes Corporation

ALBANY, July 6.—The City and Suburban Homes Company of New-York City was incorporated at Albany, N. Y., to-day to deal in real estate and erect buildings. The capital is $1,000,000, and the Directors are Samuel D. Babcock, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. Bayard Cutting, R. Fulton Cutting, D. O. Mills, E. R. L. Gould, John D. Crimmins, Joseph S. Auerbach, George W. Young, Alfred T. White, Isaac N. Seligman, Adrian Iselin, Jr., of New-York City, and Charles Stewart Smith of Stamford, Conn.

Print Cloth Mills Closed.

FALL RIVER, July 6.—The formal curtailment of the production of the mills was begun to-day and the following mills were closed: Durfee, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Merchants, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Richard Borden, Nos. 1 and 2; Troy, Nos. 1 and 2; Mechanics, Weetamoe, Wampanoag, Nos. 1 and 2, and Fall River Manufactory.

MGR. SATOLLI'S SUCCESSOR

SOMETHING ABOUT FALCONIO, THE NEW PAPAL DELEGATE.

He Is Well Known in This Country, Having Spent a Number of Years Here, Both as a Friar in This City and as an Officer of St. Bonaventure's College, Allegheny—Returned to Italy Where He Was Honored by the Church.

Mgr. Diomede Falconio, the new Papal Delegate to the United States, who is to succeed Cardinal Satolli, is well known here, having spent nearly fourteen years either as a Franciscan friar in the Thompson Street Monastery, or as a professor in St. Bonaventure's College, Allegheny, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

Father Anacletus, the guardian of the Franciscan monastery at 151 Thompson Street, and the pastor of the church adjoining it, said yesterday that Mgr. Falconio and he landed in this country together Dec. 3, 1865.

"I did not know him as a boy," said Father Anacletus yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "as we came

Mgr. Falconio's Coat of Arms.

He Is the Church Dignitary Appointed to Succeed Mgr. Satolli.

from different parts of Italy; his birthplace being in the Neapolitan States, while mine was in the Papal States.

"After spending a few months in the monastery in Thompson Street, Diomede Falconio went to St. Bonaventure's College, where he continued his studies, and in due time was ordained a priest by Bishop Timon of Buffalo. That was in 1866, when he had reached the legal age for the priesthood, which is twenty-four.

"Father Falconio showed himself to be such an able and apt student that he was kept for some time as a teacher in the college, rising in a few years to be Professor of Theology, and eventually to the office of Prefect of the college.

"Then he was sent as a mission priest to Winsted, Conn., where he labored for a few years with great success. He was then transferred to our monastery, in Thompson Street, where he was greatly beloved by all the brothers of our order who met him there. He is an eloquent speaker, as well as being a learned theologian. While his manner is gentle, he is inflexible in his decisions. His work lay among the poor of this district, and he exercised a great influence over all those with whom his preaching or his visiting brought him in contact.

"Father Falconio, in about 1872, was sent to Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, in the diocese of Bishop Garfagnini, who was a member of the Franciscan order.

"The Bishop soon recognized Father Falconio's great administrative ability, and appointed him Vicar General of his diocese. Not only that, but when the Bishop left for Rome on a visit, he appointed the Vicar General administrator of the diocese in his absence.

"Father Falconio, after spending five or six years in Newfoundland, returned to the monastery in Thompson Street, where he staid six months, when we elected him Prefect of St. Bonaventure's College. The Prefecture of the college is the office next in dignity and responsibility to the Presidentship of it.

"As it was nearly twenty-five years since Father Falconio had seen his father, who was at this time nearly eighty years of age, he obtained leave of absence to visit him in Italy. The General of the Franciscan order did not allow him to return, and he was shortly afterward elected Provincial of his order at St. Bernardino, in Calabria.

"His election as Provincial was for three years, and at the end of his term he was unanimously re-elected. Before his second term expired he was elected Procurator of the Reformed Branch of the Franciscans, which is the largest group of friars in the order. This election took place at a general chapter held in Rome, and it made him head of our branch, subject only to the authority of the General of the order.

"His promotion after this was extremely rapid. The Pope had met him frequently in Rome, and had conceived a high opinion of his ability. His work as Provincial at St. Bernardino had stamped him as a man of unusual capacity. He found the district disorganized by the strife between the Church and the Civil Government of Italy. When he left the district to become Procurator it was extremely flourishing.

"The Pope first appointed him Bishop of Lacedonia, and last October raised him to the joint Archdiocese of Acerenza and Matera. His first pastoral as Archbishop was an able and eloquent document.

"What I want you to note about his life is the ever-increasing amount of responsibility intrusted to him as he grew older. He is now not only Archbishop of two united archdioceses, but administrator of the diocese of Matera as well. It is as if Archbishop Corrigan were Archbishop of New-York and Philadelphia, and administrator of the diocese of Buffalo.

"Like myself, Mgr. Falconio is a naturalized citizen of this country. He speaks the English language perfectly, and is in every way qualified for the high office to which the Holy Father has just nominated him."

Mgr. Falconio's coat of arms as Archbishop of Acerenza and Matera is reproduced in the accompanying cut. Two crossed arms, one naked, the other clothed, are displayed in the upper part of the shield colored white. These are the arms of the Franciscan order. Below, where the shield is colored blue, is a falcon sitting on a branch—this being taken from the new delegate's name, which means a falcon in English. Surmounting the shield is a clerical hat with tassels, signifying a bishop.

MAY LET JOHN GORMLEY GO HOME.

Justice Stover Doubts the Juvenile Asylum's Claim.

The return to the writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mrs Susan Gormley of 128 West Fiftieth Street from Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, directing the authorities of the Juvenile Asylum to produce in court John Gormley, her fourteen-year-old son, was made yesterday before Justice Stover, in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court.

John Gormley was arrested June 4 while selling papers on the street, charged by a woman with being a truant from school.

Mrs. Gormley's counsel, Max Bayensdorfer, yesterday claimed that the mother had signed the commitment without knowing what she did.

The asylum authorities said the boy was of school age, and his case came under the compulsory education law. Justice Stover said he did not believe the Court should exercise so wide a discretion as to take a child away from its mother for the reasons given when it was shown that the child had a comfortable home. He also said it was a question whether, under the circumstances, it was for the benefit of the child to put it in a pubic asylum.

Counsel for the asylum objected to the discharge of the boy on technical grounds, and decision was reserved.

HENRY DE VESTVALLIS A MUSICIAN.

Says He Appeared with Paderewski, Campanini, and Others.

Henry De Vestvallis was taken before Magistrate Brann yesterday, in the Morrisania Police Court, on a charge of attempting to commit suicide. The accused was taken to the courtroom from the Fordham Hospital. It was charged he tried to take his life Sunday evening by jumping from the outer wall of the Harlem Railroad track at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street to the track below, a distance of forty feet, while a train was passing. The train was stopped in time to save his life.

De Vestvallis appears to be a man of respectability and education. He said he had no definite place of residence, but that he was born in Clifton, Staten Island. He says he is a musician, and appeared with severeal high-class performers, among whom were Paderewski, Campanini, and Modjeska. He says he was born of Alsacian parents while they were visiting this country. He received his education at the Ecole des Arts, in Paris, and finished at Heidelberg.

He said he did not remember anything about having jumped. He had been drinking for over a week. Magistrate Brann held him in $1,000 for examination to-morrow.

MORE PRAISE FOR COL. WARING.

What Richard Watson Gilder Has to Say About the Clean Streets.

Richard Watson Gilder, who has lately returned from Europe, wrote to Col. Waring yesterday, expressing his gratification at the cleanliness of the city brought about by the present Department of Street Cleaning. Mr. Gilder says:

"I wish I could put into a sentence all my admiration for the success you have made in cleaning the streets of New-York. You have had so much praise for the thoroughness of your attack on the problem and your magnificent pertinacity that I hardly know how to add an original eulogium.

"Coming fresh from some of the best cities in Europe, where a high standard is maintained, the condition of our streets was particularly gratifying, you have done something not only for the solution of one of the greatest of civic problems in America, but in this success you have helped to the final solution of all our other problems of government.

"If we can clean the streets of the Republic we can accomplish other cleanings that have in the past seemed hopeless of accomplishment."

THE MAIL FROM GRAY GABLES.

It Contained an Appointment and Denial of a Pardon.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The mail received at the White House to-day from Gray Gables brought the appointment of Frederick Treon of Crow Creek, S. D., Indian Agent at Crow Creek Agency, S. D.; the commissions of a number of Postmasters, and a denial of the application for pardon of William Mulloy, convicted in West Virginia of embezzling letters and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

The President, in denying the application, says that he regards the crime for which the prisoner was convicted as very serious, and one altogether too common. If offenses against our postal laws are to be prosecuted, Executive clemency, he thinks, should in cases of this kind be very guardedly exercised.

TAX RATE WILL BE HIGHER.

COMMISSIONERS THINK IT WILL BE PLACED AT $2.00 OR $2.10.

Big Increase in Assessments, $85,480,488 in Real Estate and Over $4,000,000 in Personalty—Still the Budget Eats Up All the Gain, Which the Citizens Must Meet—Comparison of Valuations for the Years 1895 and 1896.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting at noon yesterday to receive from the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments the tax rolls for 1896.

The rolls show the largest increase in the assessment of real and personal property for several years. The increase in real estate is $85,480,488 over 1895, and the personalty shows an increase over last year of $4,056,755.

The increase in real estate in 1895 over 1894 was $32,970,920.

The introduction of the section system makes it almost impossible to compare the relative increase of real property in the different wards. A comparison may be made with reference to Wards 1 to 11, both inclusive, and also the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth. Sections 3, 5, and 6 were used in 1895. This year Sections 4 and 7 were added. Sections 1 and 2 will be introduced, and Section 8 will be added in 1897. It is proposed by that time to have the section system over all of Manhattan Island.

Sections 1 and 2 will include all the city south of Fourteenth Street, and divided by Grand and Watts Streets.

Section 3 now embraces all the territory between Fourteenth and Fortieth Streets.

Section 4 includes territory between Sixth Avenue and the North River, and Fortieth and Ninety-sixth Streets.

Section 5 includes territory between Sixth Avenue and the East River, and Fortieth and Ninety-sixth Streets.

Section 6 is bounded by Lenox Avenue and the Harlem River, north of Ninety-sixth Street.

Section 7 embraces the area between Lenox Avenue and the Harlem and North Rivers, and Ninety-sixth to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets.

Section 8 will include all the island north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

The sections of the north side will be numbered 9 to 13.

While the increase in real and personal property has been very large, the Commissioners say that the tax rate will be increased from $1.91 last year to $2.09 or $2.10 for this year. This is due to the increase in the budget of $6,000,000. The budget this year is $42,500,000, not including the general fund.

The relative assessed valuation of real and personal estate in the City and County of New-York for 1895 and 1896 is shown by the following table:

REAL ESTATE.

Wards.	1895.	1896.	Increase.
1st	$96,094,485	$100,811,900	$4,727,415
2d	39,962,120	42,084,100	2,121,980
3d	45,789,900	47,661,500	1,871,600
4th	16,184,610	16,609,000	424,990
5th	51,365,720	52,872,800	1,507,080
6th	28,718,200	29,714,500	1,001,300
7th	23,974,050	24,247,400	273,350
8th	43,984,188	44,101,883	1,017,700
9th	36,488,880	37,448,780	959,900
10th	23,073,100	23,524,800	451,700
11th	22,605,370	23,364,870	759,500
13th	15,170,900	15,333,600	162,700
14th	27,470,280	27,828,680	358,400
15th	70,036,440	72,041,240	2,004,800
17th	43,905,850	45,032,750	1,126,900
23d	41,947,442	45,057,376	3,139,934
24th	23,987,713	39,492,633	15,554,920
12th	173,106,840	211,038,340	22,405,160
Sec. 4.....	145,964,341	12,928,160	
Sec. 7.....		147,509,850	
Sec. 3.....	206,304,150	303,065,750	7,764,000
Sec. 5.....	282,301,620	291,829,870	9,528,250
Sec. 6.....	99,457,800	107,275,800	7,818,000
Total....	$1,646,028,653	$1,731,500,143	$85,480,488

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Resident ..	$250,620,354	$245,883,488	.....
Non-resid'ts	37,955,233	46,468,081	8,512,848
Shareholders of B'ks	82,343,420	82,624,193	280,773
Total....	$370,919,007	$374,975,762	$8,793,621

Total real and personal estate for 1895 ..... $2,016,947,662

Total real and personal estate for 1896 2,106,484,905

Total increase $94,274,109

Total assessed valuation for 1896.... $2,106,484,905

Total assessed valuation for 1895.... 2,016,947,662

Increase in 1896..... $9,537,243

The table shows a total increase in the assessed valuation of all property for 1896 of $94,274,109.

There was a decrease of $4,736,866 in the assessment of resident personal property, due to the escape of bonds and stocks from the assessment. There is, however, an increase of $8,512,848 in non-resident personalty, which, together with an increase of $280,773 in personalty of shareholders of banks, makes an increase of $8,793,621 in the total assessment of personal estate.

The following entries were taken from the personal tax books, and show in a way how much personalty is reached for taxation:

William Waldorf Astor.....	$2,000,000
John J. Astor.....	250,000
Caroline W. Astor.....	50,000
Fayerweather estate	750,000
Mayor W. L. Strong.....	25,000
James M. Constable.....	210,000
Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper.....	35,000
Austin Corbin (deceased).....	30,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr.....	400,000
Estate of W. H. Vanderbilt.....	8,000,000
W. K. Vanderbilt.....	400,000
Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt.....	250,000
Frederick W. Vanderbilt.....	200,000
George W. Vanderbilt.....	200,000
J. Pierpont Morgan	200,000
Henry Hilton	100,000
Helen D. Gould.....	200,000
Charles Havemeyer	50,000
Charles Broadway Rouss.....	25,000
Cornelius N. Bliss.....	20,000

The Rajah's Treasure.

By H. G. WELLS,

AUTHOR OF "THE TIME MACHINE."

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SYNOPSIS.

The Rajah of Mindapore, on the Himalayan slopes, is supposed to be a hoarder of precious stones. This impression is confirmed by the arrival of an enormous safe which he has ordered, and which is placed in a locked room adjoining the hall of audience. Azim Kahn, the Rajah's cousin and heir; Golam Shah, his chief Minister, and Samud Singh, his Master of Horse, discuss the treasure, and observe that the Rajah is growing feeble and suspicious.

PART II.

"It is true about the treasure," said Azim; "they talked of it round the well of the travelers; even the merchants from Tibet had heard the tale, and had come their way with jewels of price, and afterward they went secretly, telling no one." And ever and again, it was said, came a negro mute from the plains with secret parcels for the Rajah. "Another stone," was the rumor that went the round of the city.

"The bee makes hoards," said Azim Khan, the Rajah's heir, sitting in the upper chamber of Golam Shah. "Therefore we will wait awhile." For Azim was more patient than either.

Golam Shah heard him with a touch of impatience, notwithstanding that the feebleness of Azim was Golam's chief hope in the happy future that was coming.

Such were the last days of the reign of the Rajah of Mindapore, in the days when the story of the making of his hoard had spread abroad from Peshawur to Calcutta. "Here am I," said the wife of the Deputy Commissioner at Allapore, enlarging on the topic, "wearing paste, while the ground is positively lumpy with buried treasures."

"But isn't it bad that horrid old man should have so much?"

"He has—"

At last there were men in the Deccan even who could tell you particulars of the rubies and precious stones that the Rajah had gathered together. But so circumspect was the Rajah that Azim Khan and Golam Shah had never even set eyes on the glittering heaps that they knew were accumulating in the safe.

The Rajah ever went into the little room alone, and even then he locked a couple of locks—before he went to the safe and used the magic word. How all the Ministers and officers and guards listened and looked at one another as the door of the room behind the curtain closed!

The Rajah changed indeed in these days, not only in the particulars of his rule, but in his appearance. "He is growing old. How fast he grows old! The time is almost ripe," whispered Samud Singh. The Rajah's hand became tremulous, his step was now sometimes unsteady, and his memory curiously defective. He would come back out from the treasure room and his hand would tighten fiercely on the curtain, and he would stumble on the steps of the dais. "His eyesight fails," said Golam. "See! His turban is askew. He is sleepy even in the forenoon, before the heat of the day. His judgments are those of a child."

It was a painful sight to see a man so suddenly old and effeebled still ruling men. That alone would have given a properly constituted heir apparent a revolutionary turn of mind. But the treasure was certainly the chief cause that set the idle, garrulous, pleasure-loving Azim plotting against his cousin. A throne was a thing one might wait for, in his opinion—a throne and its cares, but the thought of those heaps of shining stones and intricate gold jewels was a different matter. Azim had had a year of college education, and was so far an enlightened man. He understood investments and credit, and the folly of hoarding. Moreover, the thought of so much latent wealth set him thinking of the pleasure of life and his lost youth.

"He may go on yet a score of years," said Golam Shah.

Azim became a greedy hearer of rumors.

It was through Azim and Golam, who was humiliated and pained by his master's want of confidence, that the leprosy of discontent came into the State. The land [illegible] the salt [illegible

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

STOCKS RECOVER AT THE CLOSE AFTER DULLNESS ALL DAY.

London's Early Demand for Americans Supplied by Home Sellers—Advices that Action by the Democrats at Chicago May Not Follow the Programme of the Extremists Eased Apprehension Somewhat—Sterling Exchange Declines.

MONDAY—P. M.

Free sales of securities this morning and free buying in the afternoon, with a decline in the rate of sterling exchange, furnished the features of to-day's market. Between spurts of market activity there were several listless hours. At times in the middle of the day quotations were reported several minutes apart. When recovery began prices moved quite rapidly, showing that the calamity policy had been thoroughly worked out, and that very little good news would induce a general rally. Sales of stocks reached 178,805 shares, being more than 50,000 shares in excess of Friday's sales. Gains for the day were fractional.

Cable reports at the opening of business seemed to reflect English opinion that the market had discounted the worst that the Chicago Convention could do, and that it was therefore time to buy. Abundant offerings sent prices below Friday's prices. The Grangers suffered the most damage, their losses exceeding 1 per cent. St. Paul touched 74¼, Burlington 70⅞, and Rock Island 62⅜. In addition to offerings in response to London bids, evidence appeared of a fresh trial of force against a weakened market and an increase in the outstanding short interest.

Dispatches from Chicago came in the afternoon and assisted materially in turning the current of speculation. They represented the situation as an improving one, and held out hope that extreme utterances in the platform might be avoided, and that possibly sound-money influence might secure the nomination of a candidate who would not provoke defection or cause serious rupture in the party. While this news was hardly credited, it incited many holders of contracts on the short side to cover, and it started aggressive buying.

Decline in the rate of sterling exchange encouraged the recovery of prices. The rate is now well below the exporting point for gold, and it promises to remain below. The special demand for gold from Germany seems to have been filled. Security bills are in the market on account of recent sales in Europe. There would thus appear to be no reason to fear gold losses at present. Permanency in this condition would alone serve to steady and improve the market.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money rates were 4@4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5@6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $153,875,210; balances, $9,250,885; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,168,547.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 9-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69@69¼. There were sales of 20,000 ounces at 69¼c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾@54¾c

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$42,826,517
Imports for same period	19,508,511
Net exports	$23,318,006
Net exports to date, 1895	13,058,790
Net exports to date, 1894	57,938,195
Net exports to date, 1893	62,725,002

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull and weaker. Nominal rates were $4.87½@$4.88 for sixty days and $4.88⅛@$4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—10@16c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were very dull and without feature. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Brook. Elev. 1st....1 | Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s.1

DECLINED.

C., B. & Q. conv. 5s..2
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, C.,W. & M. Dv.1
C., R. I. & P. 5s, c....1
Union Elev. 1st.....1⅛

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 4, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1896.	1895.	P. C.
New-York	$599,536,296	$550,231,953	+ 9.0
Boston	93,799,451	91,185,361	+ 2.9
Philadelphia	60,578,117	60,601,515	- 0.7
Chicago	16,220,175	14,023,988	+15.7
St. Louis	91,081,077	84,804,885	+ 7.4
New-Orleans	18,880,377	18,993,570	- 0.6
	5,792,239	5,591,464	+ 3.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$885,887,732	$825,432,716	+ 7.3
Other cities, 5 days	158,927,461	140,011,247	+13.5
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,044,815,193	$965,443,963	+ 8.2
All cities, 1 day	181,906,927		

Total, all cities, for the week..$1,044,815,193 $1,147,350,890— 8.9

Complete returns for the week ended June 27 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, a decrease of 13.9 per cent.; with the same week in 1894, a gain of 13.9 per cent., and with 1893, a loss of 13.1 per cent. Outside of New-York the decrease, as compared with 1895, was 10.5, and with 1894, a gain of 8.9. Compared with 1893, the loss was 1.9 per cent.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	810	Lincoln National	750
American Ex	109¼	Manhattan	207
Broadway	225	Market & Fulton	190
Central National	120	Mechanics'	160
Chemical	4000	Mercantile	150
City	500	Merchants'	180
Citizens'	125	Merchants' Ex.	132
Commerce	203	Metropolis	110
Continental	132	National Union	410
Corn Exchange	202½	New-Amsterdam	150
East River	125	New-York	230
Fifth Avenue	2800	N. Y. County	610
First Nat. of S. I.	110	Park	260
Fourth National	175	Republic	146
Gallatin	295	Seaboard National	167
German-American	112	Shoe & Leather	96
Greenwich	165	State of New-York	105¼
Hanover	310	Third National	95
Imp. & Traders'	525	Western National	111½
Irving	140		

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, 1, to 95⅝; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 63½; New-York Central, ⅝, to 99; Erie first preferred, ½ to 34¾; Atchison, ⅝, to 14⅝; Erie, ⅝, to 15⅛; Reading, ⅜, to 7⅞, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 50. Declined—St. Paul, ⅛ to 75⅝. British consols declined ⅛, to 113 7-16 for money and ⅛ to 113 9-16 for the account.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Allany & Susquehanna	170	170	170	170	...	170	...	5
American Cotton Oil pf	50½	50½	...	...	...	50½	52	60
*American Sugar Refineries	108¾	109¾	107¼	106½	+ ½	107¾	109	88,428
*American Sugar Refineries pf	100	100	100	100	...	100½	101¼	206
American Tobacco	80½	80⅝	80	80⅝	+ ¼	80⅜	81	6,690
A., T. & S. F. all in. pd	14¼	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜	14	14½	5,550
Brooklyn Union Gas	20⅞	20⅞	20	20⅜	+ ⅜	20⅜	20⅝	2,391
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	90½	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	...	90	91½	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅝	22	21⅜	22	...	21½	22½	510
Chicago Gas	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛	14⅜	15	120
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	58	58¼	56	57⅜	+ ½	57⅜	57⅝	13,545
Chi. & Northwestern	71⅛	72	70⅝	71⅜	—	71⅜	72	13,766
C., M. & St. Paul	99¼	99¾	98¼	99	+ ⅜	90	99⅜	2,345
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	75⅝	75⅞	74⅛	75⅜	+ ⅜	75¼	75⅝	28,720
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	68	68	62⅜	63½	— ½	63¾	65	8,565
Colorado Fuel & Iron	20¾	21	20¾	21	— ½	27½	28½	570
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	16½	16½	16	16	...	20½	21	85
Consolidated Gas Co	155½	155½	153½	153½	— ½	153½	154½	860
Dist. & Cattle Feed., all in. pd.	14	14	13¾	14	+ ¼	13⅞	14	4,960
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	95½	95½	95½	95½	...	...	...	10
Erie	15	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛	15	15⅛	3,535
Erie 1st pf.	34	34¼	34	34¼	+1⅛	34	34⅜	310
Illinois Central	26⅝	26⅝	24½	26⅜	+ ⅝	26	26⅜	3,700
Iowa Central pf	92¾	93¼	92½	92¾	+ ⅛	93	95	100
Laclede Gas	20	20	20	20	...	20	20	220
Lake Erie & Western	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜	20⅜	21	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	16⅞	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜	17⅛	17⅜	200
Lake Shore	70½	70¾	70¼	70¼	+ ¼	68½	70½	150
Long Island	147	147	147	147	...	147	150¼	695
Louisville & Nashville	49¼	49⅝	48½	49¼	+ ⅝	49¼	49⅝	10,270
Manhattan Con	17	17	16	17	...	15	17	400
Minneapolis & St. Louis	16	16	16	16	— ⅛	16½	18	100
Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7	7	7	...	7	7	150
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	...	11⅜	12	10
Missouri Pacific	22⅝	22⅝	21¾	22	+ ⅛	22	22¼	600
National Lead Co. pf	20½	20⅞	20¼	20¾	...	20⅞	21	1,560
New-Jersey Central	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	...	85	85⅜	10
New-York Central	100½	100½	100½	100⅝	—1½	100¾	100⅞	310
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	94¾	95¼	94¾	95¼	+ ⅛	95⅝	95⅞	412
N. Y., Sus. & Western	8	8	7⅞	8	—1	12	12½	100
N. Y. Sus. & Western pf	21½	22	21½	22	— ⅛	8	8½	400
Northern Pacific, 2d in. pd	8½	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛	21½	2	310
Pacific Mail	14	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅛	14	14⅛	650
Phil. & Read., 2d in. pd	21	22¼	21	22¼	+ ¾	21½	22¼	770
Pullman Palace Car Co	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	...	13¾	14	960
St. Louis Southwestern	150	150	150	150	...	150	155	2,900
St. Louis Southwestern pf	3¾	4	3¾	4	...	8½	4	125
St. Paul & Omaha pf	9	9	9	9	— ½	8½	9	150
Southern Pacific	124	124	124	124	— ½	123½	126	180
Southern Railway	18	18½	18	18⅜	— ⅛	18¾	19	480
Southern Railway pf	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛	9	9¼	2,050
Tennessee Coal & Iron	26	26	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛	25⅞	26	1,811
Union Pacific, t. r.	20⅝	21	20½	21	...	20⅝	21	610
U. P., Denver & Gulf	7	7	7	7	— ⅛	7	7¼	300
U. S. Cordage gtd	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛	2	2½	200
*United States Leather	18	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅛	17	17⅜	200
*United States Leather pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛	17	17⅜	290
United States Rubber	57⅜	58¼	57½	58	...	57¾	58¼	2,130
United States Rubber pf	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ¼	16¼	17½	110
Wabash pf	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛	39⅝	40	150
Western Union Telegraph	82½	82½	81⅞	82½	...	82½	82¾	4,565
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	9½	9¼	9	9	...	8⅞	9	2,000
Wisconsin Central	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11⅝	...	31⅞	32	200
Total sales								100
*Unlisted.								178,805

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales
Bullion certs	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¼	69	69¼	20,000

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 5,000s10F	107½	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 3,000c	63¼
Atch, Top & San Fe gen 4s 13,000	78¾	Mil & St Paul Chic & Mo River 5s 3,000	108¼
14,000	78¾	2,000	108¼
5,000	78⅝	Nat Starch M Co 1st 3,000	95
21,000	78¾	N Y, C & St L 4s 1,000, C	102¾
10,000	78⅝	2,000	103
adjustment 4s 30,000	39⅝	N Y, Ont & W'n Refunding 4s 5,000	87½
10,000	39⅝	N Y, Ont & W'n Co 5s 1,000	106½
1,000	39¾	North Pac 1st 6s 16,000	113
1,000	39¾	5,000	113½
5,000	39	North Pac 3d Coup Trust Co certfs assented 1,000	66¾
1,000	39¼	4,000	66½
20,000	39¾	22,000	66½
10,000	39¾	Nor Pac col tr notes F P M & Co certfs 5,000	90½
10,000	39⅝	Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co certfs 1,000	110¼
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925 2,000s20F	91	Phil & Reading 1st Pref inc Trust Co certfs 2d installment paid 1,000	31
Baltimore & Ohio 1st Parkersburg Branch 4,000	105	19,000	30¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st 2,000	80	30,000	30¾
Brooklyn Up Gas 5s 10,000	105¾	10,000	31
C of N J G M 5s 6,000	117½	10,000	31¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s 1,000	106¾	20,000	31½
8,000	106½	Phil & Reading gen 5s Tr Co certfs assented 1,000	77
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 8,000	72½	5,000	76⅞
1,000	72	Rio Grande W'n 1st 2,000	74
Ches O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 2,000	94½	St L & Iron Mt 5s 2,000	77½
C, B & Q con 5s 1,000	109	St L & San Fran 2d Class C 1,000	115½
9,000	99	St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Ext 4s 4,000	88
C, R I & P ext 5s 4,000	101¾	South Pac of Cal 6s Consolidated 6,000	91
6,000	101½	9,000	91¼
1,000	101¾	Southern R'y 1st 5s 20,000	89
C, St L & N O 5s 1,000	118	1,000	89½
C, St P, M & O Cons 1,000	126	Terminal R R Ass'n of St L con 5s 3,000	105
Cleve, C, C & St L 1,000	91	Tex & N O Cons 5s 10,000	93¾
Col, H Val & Tol 5s 1,000	86	Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co certfs 3,000	68
Den & Rio Gde 4s 5,000	90¼	Union Elev 1st 6s 1,000	78½
11,000	90¼	1,000	79
Duluth & Man 1st Dakota Div Trust Co certfs stamped 10,000	90	2,000	78⅛
E T, V & G Dbl 5s 1,000	110¼	U S Cord Co 1st Trust Co certfs 1,000	25
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 5,000	99½	West Shore gtd 4s 1,000	104¾
Equitable G & Fuel of Chicago 1st 2,000	95	1,000	104½
Gal, H & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 11,000	90	4,000	104½
Kings Co Elev 1st 1,000	58	5,000	104¾
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 8,000	114½	7,000	104¾
Louisville & Nashville General Mortgage 6s 4,000	114½	Registered 3,500	104
Mil & St P 8s 1st 2,000	108¼	W'n N Y & Penn gen 2,000	42⅞
M, Kan & Tex 2d 10,000	56	W'n N Y & Penn inc 2,000	12½
2,000	57	W U Col Trust 5s 1,000	105½
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 9,000	83		
Total sales			$606,500

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Local stocks remain dull; operators prefer the New-York market. Early prices to-day were ¼ lower than on Friday, but subsequently most of the loss was recovered. At the close the only important change to-day was a decline of ⅝ in Storage common, ⅛ in Pennsylvania Heat preferred, and ⅝ in Lehigh Valley. The market at the close was steady.

The Philadelphia weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Loans and discounts, increase, $78,000; reserve, increase, $508,000; due from other banks, increase, $172,000; due to other banks, decrease, $307,000; deposits, increase, $1,113,000; circulation, increase, $100,000.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	5	12	5	12
Baltimore Traction	17¼	17⅝	17¼	18
Cambria	39⅞	40	39⅞	40
Choctaw	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
Con. Trac. stock	23	24	23½	25
Electric Storage	26¼	27	26½	27
Electric Storage pf	28	28½	28	29
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville	53	54	...	54
Hestonville pf	62	65	62	...
Hunt & B. T.	28	30	28	30
Hunt & B. T. pf	52½	...	52½	...
Indianapolis	20	22	20	21
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21½	...	21	21½
Lehigh Navigation	42½	43¼	42½	...
Lehigh Valley	31⅝	32	32½	32⅝
Met. Traction	101½	102	100½	101½
Northern Central	70	...	...	70
Northern Pacific	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
Northern Pacific pf	...	...	16	19
Pennsylvania	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝
Penn. Light, H. & P.	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝
Penn. Light, H. & P. pf	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝
Penn. Steel	25	27	25	27
Penn. Steel pf	...	58	55	60
Phila. Traction	68¾	69	68¾	69
Phila. & Erie	...	18	...	18
Reading	6 15-16	7	6 13-16	6 15-16
Rochester Railway	...	...	24	...
Union Traction, $10 pd	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15⅝
United Cos. of N. J.	237½	...	237	237¼
United Gas Imp.	67⅞	68¼	68	68¼
W. N. Y. & P.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Welsbach	43½	44	44	45
Welsbach of Canada	2	2¼	2	2⅛
Welsbach Commercial	...	21	...	21
Welsbach Commercial pf	...	65	...	68¼

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	80	...	80	79
N. J. con. 5s	80¼	...	80	81
Newark Pass. 5s	101	101¼	101	101⅜
People's Traction 6s	95¾	96	95¾	96
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	73	73¼	73¼	73½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were irregular. The 4s, 1907, registered, declined ⅜, and the 5s ⅛. The sales were $71,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 108¾@108½; $9,000 do, coupon, at 109¼@109; $59,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116½, and $2,000 5s, registered, at 112⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	...
4s, r., 1907	108¼	108¾
4s, c., 1907	109	109¼
4s, r., 1925	116⅜	116¾
4s, c., 1925	116⅜	116¾
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113
Currency 6s, 1897	100	...
Currency 6s, 1898	102	...
Currency 6s, 1899	105	...
Cherokee 4s, 1836	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	...

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 3 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Ackerman, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	...
American Bank Note	...	89
American Grocery 1st	...	40
American Smokeless Powder Co.	...	50
*American Surety Company	105	205
American Typefounders'	4⅝	5½
American Typefounders' pf	24	28
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	104¼	105¼
†Atlantic Trust (new)	180	...
†Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	160	170
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104¼
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	192	197
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106¼
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	...
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	...
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106½
Brooklyn City Railroad	107	109½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	40	71
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	...
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	107½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	69	71
Celluloid Company stock	56	...
*Central & South American Tel	118	121
Central Cross-Town	192	...
Central Park, North & East River	100	...
Central Trust Company	1025	...
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1	...
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	32	...
Commercial Cable Company stock	152	158
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	33	...
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	32
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	22½	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	...	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98½
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	165	...
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99½	100¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	338	...
Ensley Land Company	⅝	1¾
Equitable Gas, N. Y.	...	205
Farmers' Loan & Trust	760	...
Fidelity & Casualty Company	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	85	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	...	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	50	60
142d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115¼	116¾
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	68	71
Fourth National Bank	174	182
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	...
Gold & Stock Telegraph	104½	108½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	56½	58½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	91
Guaranty Trust Company	395	...
Hide & Leather National Bank	89	...
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	67	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	98½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	24
Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102½	...
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	...
Importers & Traders' National Bank	535	545
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	137
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	...	77
International Ocean Telegraph	106	...
†Iron Steamboat	5½	7½
Kings County Traction	40	43
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	185
Lafayette Gas stock	...	95
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	95
Lawyers' Surety Company	96	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	15	23
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	74	77
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	63	67
*Lorillard Company pf	101¾	104
†Madison Square Garden stock	...	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	73	77
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	94	98
*Manhattan Trust Company	140	145
Mechanics' National Bank	189	193½
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	...
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	...
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	...	60
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	...	60
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	...	114½
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	50
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	230	240
National Citizens' Bank	...	130
National Bank of Commerce	203	207
National Shoe & Leather Bank	95	98
*National Wall Paper stock	82	92
Newburg Electric 6s	...	94
Newburg Electric stock	56	65
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	2¾	3½
†New-Orleans Pacific 1 g. bonds	20	...
New-Orleans Pacific 1 g. stubs	¾	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	34	36
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf	...	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	89¼	91
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	...
N. Y. & N. W. stock	116¾	118½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	...	104
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	122	125
New-York Air Brake Company	10	11½
New-York Biscuit Co. Cs.	107	110
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	950	...
N. Y. Security & Trust	295	...
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	10
North Shore Traction pf	75	80
†Northwestern Telegraph Cs.	111½	114
†Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	99	...
†North Hudson Company R. R. 5s	99½	101½
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	80	85
†Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	72
Pennsylvania Coal	340	345
*Postal Telegraph & Cable	82½	85
†Pratt & Whitney pf	6	12
Real Estate Trust Company	65	72
Retsof Mining Company bonds	165	...
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st 5s	80	90
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	73	77
Second Avenue Railroad stock	155	161
†Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	187	197
Southern Electric & Atlantic Telegraph	84	88
St. Paul Gas stock	61	68
*Standard Gas	76½	78
Standard Gas pf	104½	106
Standard Gas 1st	110	111
Standard Oil Trust	256	258
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110¾	114
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	44	...
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	93	...
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	45	50
Third Avenue Railroad	170	175
Third National Bank	103	104½
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	295
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	5	10
Tradesmen's National Bank	88	95
Trenton Potteries	7	8½
Trenton Potteries pf	...	50
Trow Directory pf	...	35
†Union Ferry stock	65	68
†Union Ferry 5s	103¼	105
†Union Railway 1st 5s	99	103
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	98	103
Union Trust	750	...
Union Typewriter 1st pf	83½	85½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	67	...
Union Typewriter	7	8
United Electric Light & Power 1st	76	...
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Company	208	220
*United States Trust	1045	...
Wagner Car Company	...	158
*Washington Trust Company	180	185
Western Gas Company	63	66
Western Gas Company bonds	87	90
Worcester Traction pf	15	16½
Worthington Pump pf	90	91
*Worthington Pump pf	71	74

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	10½	10½	10½	10½	10
Am. Sug. Refs.	108⅝	108⅝	107½	108	18,090
Am. Oil & R. Co.	32¾	33	32¾	32¾	200
Am. Tobacco	60⅝	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	340
Atch., T. & S. F.	13⅞	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	410
Chicago Gas	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	1,110
Chi., B. & Q.	57½	57½	56¾	57⅜	2,570
Chi., M. & St. P.	71⅝	72	71⅝	72	6,270
Chi. Gas	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¾	19,370
Chi. Rock Island	99	99	98¼	98¼	30
Dist. & C. F.	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	130
Gen. Electric	25⅜	25⅜	24¾	25⅛	70
Louis. & Nash.	49	49¼	48½	49¼	2,070
Manhattan	97	97	97	97	50
Mo. Pacific	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,300,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
UTAH SOUTHERN FIRST GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS,
UTAH SOUTHERN EXTENSION FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS,
OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS, and
CAPITAL STOCK OF THE OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Notice is hereby given that until **JULY 15, 1896,**

UTAH SOUTHERN GENERAL MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS and UTAH SOUTHERN EXTENSION FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS may be deposited with the MERCANTILE TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK or the OLD COLONY TRUST CO. OF BOSTON on payment of **$50 PENALTY PER BOND.**

OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN CONSOLIDATED FIVE PER CENT. BONDS and OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN COLLATERAL TRUST FIVE PER CENT. BONDS may be deposited with the GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK or the AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST CO. OF BOSTON also on payment of **$50 PENALTY PER BOND.**

OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN STOCK may be deposited with the MANHATTAN TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, or the OLD COLONY TRUST CO. OF BOSTON, on payment of **$1 per share** IN ADDITION TO THE REQUIRED ASSESSMENT.

After JULY 15 deposits will be received only in the discretion of the Committee and upon payment of a penalty of $100.00 per bond and $2.00 per Share of stock deposited.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OREGON SHORT LINE AND UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

SAMUEL CARR, Chairman,
Ames Building, Boston, Mass.
GEORGE P. BUTLER, Secretary,
54 Wall St., New-York.

June 30, 1896.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
S. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
A. Somers Hayes.	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 10th day of July, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, **in fee** simple absolute, and the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

All that piece or parcel of land in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Houston Street with the easterly line of Pitt Street, and thence (1) running southerly along the easterly line of the said Pitt Street for a distance or four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running easterly along the northerly line of the said Stanton Street for a distance of two hundred feet (200 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Willett Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of the said Willett Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the said with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of said Houston Street for a distance of two hundred feet, (200 feet,) more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

All that piece or parcel of land in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Houston Street with the easterly line of Willett Street, and thence (1) running southerly along the easterly line of said Willett Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running easterly along the northerly line of said Stanton Street for a distance of two hundred feet (200 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Sheriff Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of said Sheriff Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of said Houston Street for a distance of two hundred feet, (200 feet,) more or less, to the place or point of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 15th, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR 12-INCH STEEL MORTAR Forgings.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with sixty sets, more or less, of steel forgings of American manufacture, for 12-inch mortars. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—U. S. Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., June 5, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 1 o'clock P. M., JULY 8, 1896, for furnishing Fuel, Building Materials, Tools, Hardware Supplies, Paints, Oils, Forage, etc., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to Col. J. M. WHITTEMORE, Ord. Dept., Comdg.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 8th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of the Executors of Augustus Zerega, dec'd.

$50,000 Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Ry. Co. Consld. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1916.
$50,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1957, (Clinch Valley Div.,) Mercantile Trust Co. certfs.
625 shs. Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co.
$100 St. Louis & Southwestern Ry. Co. Bd., scrip.
100 shs. Oregon Improvement Co. prefd.
300 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. prefd.
1 sh. New-York Mutual Ins. Co., (130 p. c. pd. in liq.)
142½ shs. Tradesmen's National Bank.
500 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
200 shs. United States Equitable Gas Co.
100 shs. Equitable Gas Light Co., N. Y.
200 shs. Omaha & St. Louis R'way Co. common T. C.
201 shs. Omaha & St. Louis R'way Co. prefd.
120 shs. Rio Grande & Western Ry. Co. prefd.
41 shs. Great Western Insurance Co. ($50 per share paid in liquidation.)

By order of Executor.

$600 City of Humbolt 6 p. c. Refunding Bds., 1898-1901.

By order of Administrator.

20 shs. New-York Biscuit Co.
$1,030 Equitable Securities Co. Debenture Bds., Series B, due 1904, Sept., 1895, coupons.

For account of whom it may concern.

20 shs. First National Bank of Jersey City.
1,450 shs. Montana Coal & Iron Co.
25 shs. Nat'l Bank of the Republic.
15 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. National Park Bank.
300 shs. Staten Island R'way Co.
$10,000 City Railway Improvement Co. 6 p. c. 20-year Gold Trust Bds., 1909, Sept., 1891, coups.
$9,000 Central R. R. of N. J. 6 p. c. Convt. Bds., 1908.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, July 7, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares Pullman Palace Car Co., $100 each (hypothecated.)
$100,000 St. Louis, Avoyelles & Southwestern Railway Co. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1925; April, 1896, coupons.
1,017 cases Hungarian Government Wines, in United States Bonded Warehouse at No. 6 Bridge St., N. Y. City, represented by Warehouse receipts (hypothecated.)
$29,000 The Marietta Run Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, March, 1895, coupons attached (hypothecated.)
$10,000 The Marietta Run Coal & Coke Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent bonds, March, 1895, coupons attached (hypothecated.)

Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.

96th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, June 8, 1896.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 1st, 1896. DEPOSITS made on or before July 7 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST., & SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR Per Cent. on the first $1,000. THREE Per Cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up July 16th or any time later.

Money deposited on or before July 10th draws interest from the 1st.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1896, will be credited depositors on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 20, 1896.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1896, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1896.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

DIVIDENDS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
143 Liberty St.,
New-York, July 6th, 1896.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable August 1st. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Wednesday, July 15th, until Tuesday, July 21st. J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburg and Connellsville
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Maturing July 1, 1898.

The undersigned have entered into an arrangement in respect to the extension of the above Bonds.

The privileges, in connection herewith, offered by the Bankers, will **EXPIRE ON JULY 15, 1896.**

The Circular, in respect to said extension, will be forwarded to holders sending their addresses to the undersigned.

Speyer & Co., Vermilye & Co.,
30 Broad Street. Nassau & Pine Sts.

P. & E. R. R. CO. SINKING FUND.
New-York, June 17, 1896.

The following bonds of the Paducah and Elizabethtown Railroad Company, being First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Nos. 7, 102, 148, 185, 238, 255, 300, 335, 338, 392, 396, 405, 409, 412, 468, and 500, have this day been drawn for redemption by the undersigned Trustee, and will be paid on presentation at the office of William Mahl, Room 8, seventh floor, Mills Building, 23 Broad St., on the first day of August next, when interest will cease to accrue on said bonds.

WM. MAHL, Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
WILLIAM WILLIS MERRILL,
Room 419 Produce Exchange.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The North and East River Railway Company will be held at Room No. 823, 621 Broadway, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, July 8th, 1896, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

GEORGE FRUH, Secretary.
New-York, June 22d, 1896.

New-York, July 6th, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the D. M. Koehler & Son Company will be held at the principal office, No. 112 Broad Street, New-York City, on TUESDAY, JULY 14th, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before such meeting.

D. M. MARKS, Secretary.

THE STATE BANK,
378 Grand Street.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the bank, No. 378 Grand St., on MONDAY, JULY 13th, 1896. The polls will be open from 3:30 to 4:30 o'clock P. M.

SAM'L M. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF three thirty-knot torpedo boats and other torpedo boats for the United States Navy.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., June 18, 1896. Under authority conferred by the Act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service, approved June 10, 1896, sealed proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 18th day of September, 1896, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for the construction, by contract, exclusive of sea-stores, and of the ordnance and ordnance outfit of all kinds which, however, will be fitted and secured in place by the contractors, of three thirty-knot torpedo boats and other torpedo boats, which vessels are, for the purposes of this advertisement, designated as Torpedo Boats Nos. 9, 10, and 11—three torpedo boats to have a maximum speed of not less than thirty knots an hour, and Torpedo Boats Nos. 12 to 21—ten, or fewer, torpedo boats of two types, those of type 1 to have a speed of not less than twenty knots an hour, and those of type 2 to have a speed of not less than twenty-two and one-half knots an hour. The contracts will provide that all the expenses of all trials prior to preliminary or conditional acceptance shall be borne by the contractors. The thirty-knot boats and the twenty-two and one-half-knot boats are to be constructed in accordance with the bidder's plans and specifications, but general plans of a vessel of the latter kind may be examined at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and plans of the machinery of such a vessel may be had on application to the Bureau of Steam Engineering; the twenty-knot boats will be built in accordance with the bidder's plans and specifications or with those prepared by the department as the Secretary of the Navy may deem most advantageous, all subject to the conditions stated in the "Circular defining the chief characteristics of three thirty-knot torpedo boats and other torpedo boats for the United States Navy," approved by the Secretary of the Navy on the 17th day of June, 1896. Copies of this circular can be obtained on application to the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Plans and specifications for the construction of the vessels of type No. 1 of the smaller boats twenty knots may be seen and examined at the Navy Department. Forms of proposals embracing a general statement of provisions to be included in the contracts for the vessels will be prepared, and may be obtained at any time after Aug. 1, 1896, on application to the Navy Department, where all information essential to bidders can also be obtained. Said vessels must be completed, the thirty-knot boats within eighteen months, and the others within one year from date of contract, and payments under the contracts will be made on the former mentioned vessels in ten and on the latter in five equal instalments, as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified, from which ten per cent. will be reserved to be paid on the full and final completion of the respective contracts. It is intended to construct three or more vessels of Type 1, those to be having a speed of twenty knots, and one or more of Type 2, those having a speed of twenty-two and one-half knots. Bidders are invited to name the price at which they will build one, two, or three boats, in order that contract may, if necessary, be awarded to one bidder for one, two, or three such vessels. Every successful bidder will be required to show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy that within three months after the award of the contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance, in the United States, of the work which he shall offer to undertake. The evidence thus required must accompany the proposals or be submitted to the department in advance. Each proposal must be accompanied by a satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, and the checks of successful bidders shall become the property of the United States in case they shall fail to enter into the requisite contracts and to furnish the requisite security for the acceptance of their proposals. The amount of the check must be at least five per cent. of the amount of the bid, but bidders including more than one vessel in their proposals will not be required to submit therewith a certified check exceeding in amount the sum of $20,000. All checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted, will, on the award of the contracts, be returned to them; the check of each successful bidder will be returned to him when his contract has been duly entered into and the requisite security furnished. Contracts will be made separately for each vessel, and every bidder whose proposal shall be accepted will be required to enter into a formal contract by Oct. 8, 1896, for the faithful performance of the work, and to give satisfactory guarantee that such performance shall be in a penal sum equal to fifteen per cent. of the amount of his bid. Proposals must be made in duplicate in accordance with forms which will be furnished on application to the department. Inclosed in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and marked "Proposals for the Construction of Torpedo Boats." The Secretary of the Navy reserves right to reject any or all bids as in his judgment, the interests of the Government may require. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H., JULY 7, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing such quantities of forage and straw as may be required in Dept. of the East during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1896, will be received here, and at offices of Quartermasters at Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; New-Orleans, La.; Madison Barracks, Fort Niagara, Plattsburgh Barracks, and Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Trumbull, Ct.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Columbus Barracks, O.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Barrancas and St. Francis Barracks, Fla., until 12 o'clock M., Eastern time, August 15th, 1896, and then opened. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for — at —." C. G. SAWTELLE, A. Q. M. Gen'l.

PROPOSALS FOR 12-INCH BREECH LOADING Rifled Mortars.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for finishing and assembling sixty 12-inch breech-loading rifled mortars, more or less, the principal parts being supplied by the United States. Bids will also be received for sixty B. L. Steel Mortars complete, in accordance with the specifications governing inspection and manufacture of steel mortars. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. Information furnished upon application. D. W. FLAGLER, Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 12-INCH SPRING RETURN Mortar Carriages.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with fifty-six, more or less, spring return carriages for 12-inch B. L. Rifled Mortars. United States assumes responsibility for all claims for patents on these carriages. Bids will be received for all or for part of the foregoing. All information furnished by bidders can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR DISAPPEARING GUN CARriages.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, August 3, 1896, at which time and place they will be publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with 30, more or less, 10-inch disappearing gun carriages. Bids will be received for all or for part of the foregoing. Blank forms on which proposals must be made and all information required by bidders can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR 10-INCH, 12-INCH, AND 16-Inch Steel Gun Forgings.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, August 3, 1896, and then publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with eighteen sets each, more or less, of steel forgings, of American manufacture, for 10-inch and 12-inch guns, and one set for 16-inch gun. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, AUG. 3, 1896, for furnishing this department with rapid-fire guns, their mounts, and ammunition. Bids will be received for all or part of the foregoing. Information can be obtained by addressing Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ord.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON
A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.
E. GRILLON,
33 Rue des Archives, Paris.
Sold by all druggists.

ANTIQUITIES AND COINS.
For Fanciers and Purchasers of Same, For sale by
FELIX WALTER,
West End bei Charlottenburg bei Berlin.
Ahorn Allee 33, Eingang Platanen Allee 2.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BARRELS OF MONEY IN GOOD PATENTS
inventions quickly patented and sold. Lowest terms; 391 Patents procured last week; 124 sold. "HINTS TO INVENTORS" mailed free. CLARK, DEEMER & CO., 189 Bwy.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.
Address PUBLISHER.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MARKETS VERY SLUGGISH AND PRICES GENERALLY LOWER.

Grain Cables Were Easier and the West Lower—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull and Lower—Oats Lower and Quiet—Provisions Irregular and Dull—Cotton Steadier and Quiet—Coffee Neglected and Steadier.

The grain markets were influenced to weakness by the decline at the West, together with easier cables and free foreign offerings, while buyers were scarce and the general close easy. Provisions were dull at a decline. Cotton had only a light local demand at steadier prices. Coffee was dull but firmer with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	20½@ ..
Corn, No. 2, mixed	33 @ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.95 @$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30 @ 3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	7 7-16@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.75 @ 8.75
Lard, Western steam	4.07½@ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ 15½
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@ 4⅞
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13 @ 13½
Cheese, Sta.e, full cream, new	6½@ 7¼
Copper, lake	11.25 @11.50
Lead	2.97½@ 3.02½

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active, and closed steady at ⅝@⅝c decline, on easier cables, foreign selling, and local realizing, with trading entirely on local account....Spot was ⅝@¾c lower, and in fair demand; sales, 120,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 72,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, part at 4½c over September, free on board, afloat, and 24,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, on private terms. The trade bought 24,000 bushels ungraded red at 1c over September, delivered....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 59¼c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2¾c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 138,558 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 253,307 bushels; receipts, 80,673 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 419,734 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 205,038 bushels, or to 2,298,808 bushels. (no contrast red and 1,945,096 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring and 72,000 bushels afloat.)....The visible supply showed a decrease of 662,000 bushels, or to 47,198,000 bushels, against 43,359,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and closed weak at ⅝@⅝c decline, on weakness West, and easier cables, with local longs realizing. Spot was firm at ½c decline, with a moderate demand; sales, 68,000 bushels, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed for export, on private terms; the trade bought 25,000 bushels No. 2 white, to arrive, at 35c, delivered first half August; 4,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 34c, delivered, and 15,000 bushels do at 33c, elevator....Receipts, 273,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 478,905 bushels....Clearances hence, 47,516 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 67,868 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 1,490 bushels, or to 414,618 bushels, (83,872 bushels No. 2 white, and no steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 340,000 bushels, or to 9,160,000 bushels, against 7,811,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were dull and weak at ⅜@⅝c decline, following other cereals and the West....Spot were fairly active on export account at easier prices....Sales, 230,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 21⅜c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 20¾c for 20,000 bushels; No. 3 white, clipped, at 22¼c, with 170,000 bushels for export at 23¼@23⅜c, free on board; No. 3 white, clipped, at 22c; No. 2 mixed, 20¼c; rejected white, 20c; rejected mixed, 19½c. No. 2 Chicago, 21½c for 10,000 bushels; track mixed 22@22½c; track white, 23@26c for 35,000 bushels....Receipts, 708,600 bushels; exports, 131,528 bushels.

....Stock of oats in warehouses decreased 245,706 bushels, or to 1,784,945 bushels, (426,961 bushels No. 2 white and 183,185 bushels No. 2)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 168,000 bushels, or to 8,548,000 bushels, against 6,286,000 bushels same time last year.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	15,000	61 @..	61
August	....	.... @..	61¾
September	980,000	61⅝@62⅛	61⅝
December	320,000	63⅝@64¼	63⅝
Total	1,315,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	30,000	32¾@33 15-16	32⅞
September	190,000	33⅛@33½	33⅜
October	30,000	33⅜@34	33⅜
May	40,000	35¼@35⅝	..
Total	260,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	40,000	20⅝@20¾	20⅝
August	10,000	19⅝@19¾	19⅝
September	10,000	19⅝@19¾	19⅝
No. 2 white, July	10,000	21½@..	21½
Total	70,000		

FLOUR—Trade brands in most demand, but the general business was easy at easy prices; sales, 13,000 bbls, including of City Mills, 4,200 bbls patents and 3,600 bbls clears at quotations; 2,200 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$3.60; 450 bbls bakers' extra at $2.65@$2.80; 300 bbls Winter patents at $3.75, and 2,100 bbls straights at $3.25@$3.35....Arrivals, 16,065 bbls and 28,974 sacks; exports, 16,952 bbls and 41,384 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 96,583 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 40¾c, free on board; Western at 38c, free on board, with sales of 16,000 bushels.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3.20; cut, $2.90@$3.50; ground, $2.70@$3.80; No. 2 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—Steady and quiet....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@52½c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 65@70c; rye feed, 55c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were 600 bbls prime yellow sold in lots of 100 bbls. The price was uniformly held, whatever lower figure was talked here and there; at the same time it was hard to accomplish business, with demand slack and more for occasional limited quantities. There was no crude arriving of consequence; quoted at 20@21c in barrels. It was thought that prime yellow in tanks could have been secured at a slight concession, perhaps at 22½c, delivered here. Of crude in tank, no sale; quoted at about 16½c at near coast points for small lines....LINSEED was 2c lower; demands were moderate; quoted at 35c for American, 37c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta....LARD OIL was slow; quoted at 42@43c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, July 6.—Oil closed $1.15 bid; Standard Oil Company's price, $1.15.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market was slack, with high speculation and generally moderate export movements. But with the smaller receipts of hogs, prices at times were a little stronger, to close with slight reactions. Chicago estimated the hog receipts for to-day as 27,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,189 bbls pork, 7,555,461 lb lard, 15,039,225 lb bacon; same time last year, 4,832 bbls pork, 9,298,354 lb lard, 17,119,337 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week, 4,238 bbls pork, 4,550,400 lb lard, 12,631,551 lb meats; same time last year, 3,054 bbls pork, 6,306,018 lb lard, 15,978,563 lb meats.

LARD—The West was up 2½ points early on the moderate supplies of hogs for the day, but became weak on a dull trading and reacted 5 points, with July closing at 3.75c, nominal; September was at 3.85@3.92½c, closing at 3.85@3.87½c; October at 3.90@3.97½c, closing at 3.90c bid; January at 4.17½@4.25c, closing at 4.20c. There were offers to sell at a decline, while demands were lifeless; sale of 100 tcs, old pkgs, at 4.07½c, closing at 4.07½c bid for new pkgs. A tank sold at 3.70c. July option nominal at 4.07½c. City steam was easier; sale of 50 tcs at 3.60c. Refined was dull; Continent, at 4.35c; South American, at 4.75c; Brail pkgs, 5.90c; compound, at 4@4¼c.

PORK—The West was up at the opening 50@75c, to decline 7½@20c, more especially on the September option, closing with a reaction of 2¼@ 12½c, with July at $6.45, September was at $6.75@6.90, closing at $6.82½; October at $6.77½@$6.85, closing at $6.80, nominal; January at $7.60@$7.62½, closing at $7.62½. Here these was a dull trading....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $7.75@$8.25 for old and $8.50@$8.75 for new; family mess, $8.50@$10; short clear, $9@$10.

CUTMEATS—The city cutters were asking more money for bellies on moderate supplies....Sales of 6,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 4¾c; 25 bxs clear bellies at 4¾c; 800 pickled shoulders at 4¼c; 600 pickled hams at 6@6¾c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4½@ 4¾c; 10-lb average, loose, 4¾@5c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c.

BACON—There was an early advance on short ribs at the West of 2½@5 points, followed by a slight reaction, closing at a gain of 2½ points for the day, with July closing at 3.60c nominal; September was at 3.67½@3.75c, closing at 3.72½c asked; October at 3.75@3.80c, closing at 3.80c asked; January closed at 3.85c nominal.

BEEF—English shippers were slow buyers and the general trading was slack, with prices easy. ....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Were hard to sell, with an unsettled market; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were at stronger prices on lighter supplies....Bacon at 4½c, 180 lbs at 4¾c, 160 lbs at 4¾c, 140 lb at 5c, 120 lb at 5¼c, pigs at 5¼@5½c. ....Receipts at the West, 37,383 head; same time last year, 32,629 head. Chicago—Receipts, 25,000 head; closed weaker; fairly active; $2.85@$3.60. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,500 head; active; $3.25@ $3.65. Kansas City—Receipts, 3,500 head; stronger; $2.85@$3.30. Omaha—Receipts, 1,200 head; steady to strong; $2.85@$3.20. Cincinnati — Receipts, 2,445 head; active; $3@$3.65. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,374 head; 5c higher; $3.10@$3.55. Milwaukee—Receipts, 844 head; $2.90@$3.40.

TALLOW—There was a dull and depressed situation; there was a little inquiry for small lots of city at 3½c, while they were to be had at 3¼c, although the principal holders were still naming an arbitrary price and awaiting demand; at the same time it was doubtful if large quantities could be sold at even the

NO AID FROM THE MAYOR

NAVAL VETERANS EXPECT THE CITY TO CONTRIBUTE.

Rear Admiral Alman Explains at the Meeting of the National Association How He Sought in Vain—His Companions Much Concerned and Cheer His Remarks—A Contribution Could Not Be Made, Mayor's Secretary Says.

There was great clamor yesterday at the meeting of the National Association of Naval Veterans over the treatment which Rear Admiral Alman said he received from Mayor Strong when he went to ask him for money in aid of the veterans.

The eleventh annual convention of the veterans was called to order in Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street, in the morning.

Rear Admiral Samuel Alman presided. Capt. Frederick E. Haskins, the National Secretary, called the roll, and about 200 delegates answered to their names.

Among those on the platform were Judge Advocate General Charles Cowley, Lowell, Mass.; National Secretary Frederick E. Haskins, National Boatswain Edwin Shelly, New-Haven, Conn.; Chief of Staff W. E. Jacobs, New-Haven, Conn.; National Paymaster Erdir F. Dustin, Providence, R. I.; National Surgeon Lorenzo Traver, Providence, R. I., and Lieut. Commander E. D. Bliss, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. H. S. Still, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in East Thirty-seventh Street. Rear Admiral Alman, the Chairman, then read his annual report.

A letter from Rear Admiral F. A. Roe of Washington was next read, in which he said:

> My white hair and failing strength duly admonish me that I am not to be with you a great while longer; but until I find my resting place in Arlington I shall feel pride and satisfaction in knowing that I am an honorary member of the Barnegat Association, and that I was with you in the six days' battle of 1862, which sounded the doom of the great rebellion.

Rear Admiral Alman vacated the chair to make a statement. He said that when it was determined to hold the convention in New-York, the association expected that the city would aid in paying the expenses, as other cities had done. The cities of Boston, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Indianapolis, Toledo, and Columbus had all given from $3,000 to $6,000 each toward the convention.

"With that purpose in view," said Rear Admiral Alman, "I wrote to Mayor Strong explaining the situation. Five days passed, and I got no reply. Then I went to Mayor Strong's office, and the letter was handed to me. I got in there just as his secretary, Job Hedges, was handing him my letter.

"I heard Mayor Strong say to his secretary, 'What is this?' Secretary Hedges said: 'This is an application for money from the naval veterans.' Then the Mayor said: 'Well, we can't attend to that,' and away went the letter into the waste basket."

As he spoke, the Rear Admiral brought down his fist on the table with a bang. The delegates were evidently very much excited, and whispers of indignation could be heard on every side regarding the Mayor's action. The Chairman went on with the recital of his visit to City Hall, and the anger of the delegates grew more and more.

"I said to the Mayor," he continued, "'Pardon me, Mr. Mayor, I wrote that document, and if this is the way you treat us, I have nothing more to say.' I would demean myself and explain to any living man that the naval veterans should go begging for anything which is their just right."

The delegates here broke into a perfect storm of cheers, in commendation of the Chairman's action. There were some hisses when Mayor Strong's name was mentioned and it was evident that his Honor was not popular with the naval veterans.

The Rear Admiral said he was kindly received by the Board of Aldermen, who told him to go to the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

"I could get no satisfaction," said he, "from the Commissioners. That body, by the way, agrees as much as the Kilkenny cats."

The delegates cheered this sally. Then the speaker went on to say that he sent out 1,000 circulars, or personal letters, and all he got was $20, $10 of which came from Charles Broadway Rouss.

"Another thing," said he. "I want to say that heretofore we have been always tagged on to the tail of the Grand Army of the Republic. They have got all of the pie and we got the remains. We have now arrived at a period of our existence when we are to lead and not to be led."

This hit at the Grand Army evoked great cheering from the delegates, who are evidently much disgusted at the manner in which they have been treated in this city.

The Committee on Resolutions, of which Judge Advocate Cowley was Chairman, recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

> Resolved, That hereafter at the obsequies of naval veterans, the Union Jack be used in conjunction with the American flag.

This resolution was carried unanimously. Another resolution recommending that all commissions issued to the National Aides and other appointed officers be charged for at the rate of $1 each was also adopted.

A vote of thanks was passed to Commodore Sicard, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and his staff, who reviewed the naval veterans' parade July 4.

While the convention was in session up stairs, the Ladies' Naval Veteran Association, which is composed of the female relatives of the Naval Veterans' Association, met down stairs. Mrs. F. H. Lawton of New-Bedford, Mass., presided. Reports from various committees were read, and the ladies' association then adjourned until today, when officers will be elected.

When Secretary Job E. Hedges was shown a copy of Rear Admiral Alman's statement, he replied: "I wrote a reply to the request of the veterans on June 12, explaining to them the fact that the Mayor was very sorry, but could not comply with their request. They asked us for a subscription of $500—that is, they asked it of the city."

Then he added: "Where could we get the money, anyway? I know of no way that the city could give such a sum or any sum for such a purpose."

DOG WATCH OF THE VETERANS.

A Present to Rear Admiral Alman—Songs and Some Speeches.

The annual "dog watch" of the National Association of Naval Veterans was held at Webster Hall last night.

The watch was well attended by the veterans and their friends. There was a large number of women present.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. H. S. Still. Rear Admiral Samuel Alman presided.

A letter from Rear Admiral F. A. Roe, United States Navy, was read, in which he congratulated the veterans on their reunion and expressed regrets that he could not be present.

Francis H. Wilson, who was to have spoken, was not present, owing to a previous engagement. Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo, who was expected to make a speech, sent his regrets.

To Admiral Alman was presented a gold badge, with a handsome diamond in the centre, by the veterans present.

Part of the evening was spent in singing songs and in informal discussion of war events. The meeting was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

BROOKLYN GAINS BY RAINES LAW.

Gets $509,275.80 More from Excise Than in 1896.

Commissioner Michell, in charge of the Excise Department in Brooklyn, has sent to Commissioner Lyman a report of the business transacted in that city.

The report shows that since the State took charge of excise matters under the Raines law, 3,667 tax certificates have been granted. In 1895, under the old system, there were 4,702 licenses, a falling off of 1,035 under the new law.

Commissioner Michell reports as follows:

First-grade certificates	3,375	$1,982,878.60
Second-grade certificates	283	104,666.31
Third-grade certificates	9	643.75
Transfers	35	350.00
Total	3,667	$2,087,438.66

Under the old system the fees for 1895 amounted to $882,350, all of which the city retained. Under the new law the State receives one-third of the receipts, $695,812.80, leaving for the county $1,391,625.80, or $509,275.80 more than the city received last year.

RUSSIAN VETERANS ARRAIGNED.

Carried to Court in Two Trolley Cars —Jacob Cohn's Condition.

NEWTOWN, L. I., July 6.—The little courtroom of Justice of the Peace Schumacher, in the Town Hall, was crowded this afternoon when the Russian veterans arrested on a charge of creating a riot in the picnic park in Maspeth Saturday, were arraigned for an examination.

The prisoners have been confined in the Queens County Jail, in Long Island City. There are fifty-nine of them. Sheriff Henry Doht to-day chartered two Steinway trolley cars and had the prisoners taken from the jail to the courtroom in them. They were in charge of thirty deputies, while ten more Deputy Sheriffs carried the sabres which had been taken from the prisoners.

Many of the families of the accused men remained outside the county jail all last night, conversing with the imprisoned men over the high fence. When they were taken from the jail this afternoon their families crowded on trolley cars behind the ones in which the prisoners were, and went to the courtroom.

The prisoners were charged with violating Section 449 of the Penal Code, relating to riots. Clarence Edwards of Newtown represented the District Attorney. The prisoners were represented by James W. Ridgway and other attorneys. When the cases were called Mr. Edwards, on behalf of the District Attorney, asked for a postponement. He said the two principal witnesses, Constables Frank Bauman and Washington Sherry, were unable to attend on account of the injuries they had received, and for this reason the prosecution would not be able to go on with the case.

Mr. Ridgway opposed adjourning the cases, and wanted an immediate examination. He also claimed that the amount of bail in which the men were held, $2,000 each, was excessive, as they were only accused of a misdemeanor. Judge Schumacher said they were accused of felony, and that the bail was not excessive. Only five of the men succeeded in getting bail. The others, being poor, were not able to furnish the necessary security.

Justice Schumacher decided that he would postpone the examination, and fixed Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock for the hearing.

Jacob Cohn, the tailor, of East One Hundred and Second Street, New-York, one of the prisoners, had to be carried into court. He was shot twice in the legs during the riot, and was unable to stand. His wife and three children were in court, and they broke down when they saw the condition in which Cohn was.

After the cases had been adjourned the prisoners were placed on board the trolley cars, and taken back to the county jail. Keeping Cohn in jail, when he should be in the hospital, has caused considerable criticism against Sheriff Doht.

Constable Sherry was reported to have improved to-day, and he will probably recover. He is resting easily at his home in Maspeth. Bauman, however, it was thought, had not much chance of recovery.

Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Corporation.

ALBANY, July 6.—Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, was incorporated to-day to maintain and operate theatres and give operatic and dramatic representations in New-York, Boston, and other cities. The principal office will be in New-York. The capital is $500,000, of which $200,000 is preferred stock. The Directors are Henry E. Abbey, Maurice Grau, William Steinway, Robert Dunlap, Edward Lauterbach, and Thomas P. Fowler of New-York City, and John B. Schoeffel of Boston. Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel and Grau subscribe for all of the common stock in equal shares. Mr. Steinway takes 200 shares of the preferred stock and Mr. Dunlap sixty-five shares.

U. S. Pipe Line Wins Its Suit.

TRENTON, N. J., July 6.—The United States Pipe Line Company, which seeks to cross New-Jersey with its lines for the purpose of pumping oil from the Pennsylvania oil fields to tide water, has won its fight against the Standard Oil Company. The railroads cut by the pipe line got an injunction forbidding the laying of the pipes. The Court of Errors to-day reversed the action of the lower court. Thus the company may proceed to build its line.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.
1—Matter of Winford Place. 2—Matter of Charlotte Street. 3—Matter of Croton Avenue. 4—Ayoob vs. Ayoob. 5—Manual Brothers Company vs. E. L. Goodsell Company. 6—Riggs vs. Riggs. 7—Oriental Bank vs. Dahiman. 8—Smith vs. Smith. 9—Muller vs. Muller. 10—Matter of Elkan. 11—Newark vs. Adelson. 12—Dessoir vs. Dessoir. 18—Lemieux vs. Improved Loan Association. 14—Hubbell vs. Silverman. 15—Zemach vs. Zemach. 16—Cluto vs. Maache. 17—Robinson vs. Schmidt. 18—Matter of Mayor, &c. 19—The Post vs. Press Publishing Company. 20—Fischer vs. Gugle. 21—Clarkson vs. McCracken. 22—Gilbert vs. Warren. 23—Levy vs. Hershkowitz. 24—Werdenschlag vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 25—Goodell vs. Hurebest. 26—Baeder vs. Cohn. 27—Matter of Berman. 28—Flood vs. McGarren. 29—Department of Buildings, &c., vs. Keogh. 30—Spoehrman vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 31—Cuccia vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 32—Spoehren vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 33—Harkins vs. Braveman. 34—The Post vs. The Press Publishing Company. 35—Matter of Biggis. 36—Platt vs. Platt. 37—Frankfort vs. Frankfort. 38—Matter of Seward. 39—Bell vs. Bell. 40—Baffi vs. Baffi. 41—Weisman vs. Rosen. 42—Metcalfe vs. Ryman. 43—Turner vs. Haines. 44—Stewart vs. Church. 45—Stewart vs Butler. 46—Blum vs. Blum. 47—Franklin National Bank vs. Willoughby.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned until Monday, July 27.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
Wills for Probate.—John T. Wilson, Katharina Uhl, Ellen Kennedy, John Hohner, at 10:30 A. M.; Mary Waters, Mary McAuley, at 2 P. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Matter of Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment—Silas B. Brownell. Ewbank vs. Ewbank—Charles W. Dayton.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Matter of Hoffman—Edward D. O'Brien. Murphy vs. Zorn—Thomas F. Donnelly.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Noyes vs. Sims Lumber Company—Edward L. Patterson.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Morris Rosenfield vs. Joseph P. Russell—Harry B. Davis.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Patrick J. Feeley vs. James Donehou—John Feeley.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—John S. Noyes et al. vs. Sims Lumber Company et al.—Daniel P. Ingraham.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special term for motions—Osborne, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30 o'clock.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 6—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

For NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, light showers Tuesday, fair Wednesday, southeasterly winds, becoming westerly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, threatening weather, with light occasional showers Tuesday, fair Wednesday, southerly winds, becoming northwesterly. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, showers Tuesday, fair in the interior Wednesday, variable winds, becoming northwesterly. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, southeasterly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, generally fair, preceded by showers on the Gulf coast; cooler Tuesday afternoon or night, variable winds, becoming northerly. EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, and NEW-MEXICO, fair, northeasterly to easterly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, cooler, northeasterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, preceded by showers in extreme eastern portion, northerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion in the early morning, light to fresh northwesterly winds, fair Wednesday. OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, fair, cooler in southern portions, light to fresh northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair until Wednesday, showers Wednesday afternoon, light to fresh northerly winds, becoming variable. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. IOWA, fair, warmer Tuesday afternoon or night, northerly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds. MISSOURI, fair, preceded by showers in southeast portion, slightly cooler, northerly winds.

KANSAS, generally fair, cooler in eastern portion, northeasterly winds. COLORADO and WYOMING, fair, southeasterly winds. MONTANA, fair, cooler, winds becoming northwesterly.

The pressure is relatively high off the Atlantic coast. The high area has remained stationary over Minnesota, increasing in magnitude. A trough of low pressure extends from the Middle Gulf to the St. Lawrence Valley. The storm has remained stationary to the north of Montana. Rain has fallen in the lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The temperature has fallen in the Missouri Valley and has remained stationary elsewhere.

Light showers may be expected in the Atlantic and East Gulf States.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises	4:36	Sun sets	7:33
Moon rises	1:18		

HIGH WATER JULY 7.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
4:27 A. M.	4:48 A. M.	6:37 A. M.
4:50 P. M.	5:18 P. M.	7:07 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 7.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Attilia	Newport	June 23
Ems	Genoa	June 25
Ethiopia	Glasgow	June 25
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	July 1
Hekla	Christiansand	June 20
Indrapura	Hamburg	June 23
Radnorshire	Gibraltar	June 23
Southwark	Antwerp	June 27
Tallahassee	Savannah	July 4
Venezuela	La Guayra	July 1
Victoria	Gibraltar	June 17

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

Boston City	Swansea	June 24
Concho	Galveston	July 1
Havel	Bremen	June 30
Seguranca	Havana	July 4
Seminole	Jacksonville	July 5
Teutonic	Liverpool	July 1

THURSDAY, JULY 9.

El Paso	New-Orleans	July 4
Halle	Bremen	June 26
Island	Christiansand	June 26
Persia	Hamburg	June 28
Pomeranian	Glasgow	June 26

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

Augusta Victoria	Plymouth	July 3
California	Gibraltar	June 26
Campania	Liverpool	July 4
Niagara	Nassau	July 7
Alliance	Colon	July 6
Orinoco	Bermuda	July 6

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Lahn	July 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Aurania	July 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Comanche	July 7	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
C. of Birm'ham	July 7	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Silvia	July 8	Halifax	9 Stone St.
New-York	July 8	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	July 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	July 8	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Orizaba	July 8	Havana	113 Wall St.
El Monte	July 9	Colon	Pier 29 N. R.
Tallahassee	July 9	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Normannia	July 9	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Calif'nia	July 9	Glasgow	55 Broadway.
Seminole	July 10	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Habana	July 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Finance	July 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Rio Grande	July 10	Brunswick	Pier 21 E. R.
Alleghany	July 10	Jamaica	24 State St.
Portia	July 11	Halifax	9 Stone St.
Etruria	July 11	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	July 11	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	July 11	Augustine	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	July 11	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	July 11	London	1 Broadway.
Origen	July 11	No. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Phoenicia	July 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Fontabelle	July 11	W'd Isl'ds.	39 Broadway.
Saale	July 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Ems	July 11	London	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Cuthbert	July 11	Antwerp	22 State St.
Rialto	July 11	Newcastle	22 State St.
Kansas City	July 11	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Colorado	July 11	Hull	22 State St.
Louisiana	July 11	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Concho	July 11	Galveston	Pier 21 E. R.
U. of Wash'ton	July 11	Havana	113 Wall St.
Havel	July 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cuba	July 14	Gonaives	24 State St.
Seguranca	July 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
St. Louis	July 15	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	July 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	July 15	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	July 15	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Andes	July 15	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Niagara	July 15	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Victoria	July 16	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orinoco	July 16	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Persia	July 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Manitoba	July 18	London	1 Broadway.
Campania	July 18	Liverpool	3 Bowling Gr.
Normandie	July 18	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	July 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Athos	July 18	Kingston	24 State St.
Maasdam	July 18	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Wordsworth	July 20	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Ex.
Allianca	July 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Trave	July 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	July 22	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	July 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Berlin	July 22	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
F. Bismarck	July 23	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	July 24	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Scandia	July 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Umbria	July 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	July 25	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	July 25	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	July 25	London	1 Broadway.
Circassia	July 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Aller	July 25	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	July 25	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	July 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Spree	July 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Curacao	July 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
New-York	July 29	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	July 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	July 29	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Portia	July 29	Halifax	9 State St.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, July 6.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Cherokee, Garvin, Azua June 24, via Turk's Island July 3, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Ulva, (Norw.,) Bornholdt, Santa Martha June 29, with mdse to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Albert Dumois, (Norw.,) Rustad, Port Limon 8 ds, with mdse and passengers to Ellinger Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Anerley, (Br.,) Sherborne, Kingston June 11, via Livingston July 3, with mdse and passengers to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Bocquet, London June 25, with mdse and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Reiners, Rotterdam June 22, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS City of Washington, Burley, Tampico June 28, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Hurd, Nassau June 30, via Governors Harbor, with mdse and passengers to F. T. Montell & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 2:53 A. M.

SS Louisiana, Gager, New-Orleans 5 ds, with mdse and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Brunswick, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Rio, Quick, New-Orleans 5 ds, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool June 26, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Kessler, Bremen June 27, via Cherbourg, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:25 A. M.

SS Croatan, Ingram, Wilmington, N. C. and Georgetown, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from Glasgow June 26, with mdse and passengers to A. Baldwin & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 9:40 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond; Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News; City of Columbia, for Newport News and Richmond.

Barks Neptune, for Philadelphia; Jennie Harkness, for Saigon.

Spoken.

Ship Leicester Castle, (Br.,) Crowest, from New-York April 3 for Melbourne, was spoken May 12 in lat 19 S, lon 33 W.

Ship City of Athens, (Br.,) Lundiuis, from Samarang Feb. 7, via St. Michaels, for New-York, was spoken June 26 in lat 43 N, lon 47 W.

Bark Federation, (Fr.,) Lefèvre, from New-York May 27 for Zanzibar, was spoken June 21 in lat 9 N, lon 27 W.

Brig Nancy, (Dan.,) Svarren, from New-York May 29 for Rio Grande do Sul, was spoken June 22, in lat 18 N, lon 27 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 6.—SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Hadwin, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar July 4.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from Cuxhaven for New-York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS Braunschweig, (Ger.,) Capt. Gahoke, from New-York June 24 for Bremen, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagen, from Antwerp for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Wittekind, (Ger.,) Capt. Steenken, from Bremen for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Scotia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, sld. from Havre for New-York July 4.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from Glasgow, sld. from Moville for New-York yesterday.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York May 6, arr. at Buenos Ayres June 8.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, from New-York May 12, arr. at Buenos Ayres June 9.

SS Lady Furness, (Br.,) Capt. Tregerthen, from New-York April 24, via St. Vincent, Cape Town, and Algoa Bay, arr. at East London June 9.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, from New-York June 13, via Christiania and Copenhagen, arr. at Stettin July 2.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from New-York June 20, arr. at Genoa July 3.

SS Batoum, (Br.,) Capt. Ward, from New-York May 30, via St. Vincent, arr. at Cape Town July 4.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Gerdes, from New-York June 16, arr. at Antwerp July 4.

SS Lumen, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholson, from New-York May 27, arr. at Hull July 4.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Royce, from New-York June 19 for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Italia, (Br.,) Capt. Wards, from New-York June 11, arr. at Genoa to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Browne, from New-York June 26 for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pahle, from New-York, arr. at Gibraltar at 7 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Cuno, (Br.,) Capt. Lancaster, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Fluminense, (Br.,) Capt. Harvey, from New-York, arr. at Para July 4.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Various Sales of Property at Auction Set Down for To-day.

The following sales of real estate are set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway except as otherwise stated:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frederick J. Dieter, referee, 354 Bleecker Street, west side, 51 feet north of West Tenth Street, 19.2 by 75 by 19.2 by 72, three-story frame building, with store. Due on judgment, $2,355.

By —, foreclosure sale, E. D. O'Brien, referee, 114 West Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 121.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 17 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $400; on prior mortgage, $23,000.

On the Premises, at 1:30 P. M.—By William Kennelly, auction sale, twenty plots at and adjoining the northeast corner of Cedar Road and Church Street, New-Rochelle. Six two-story frame dwellings are on the street front.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, for a five-story brick tenement and stores, by Thomas J. McGuire of 986 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; cost, $88,000.

Jennings Street, south side, 178 feet west of the Southern Boulevard, for a two-story frame dwelling, by John E. Vill of 1,514 Vyse Avenue, owner; cost, $3,500.

Orchard Street, east side, 25 feet south of Hester Street, by Morris Rose of 94 Second Avenue, owner, alterations to a five-story and basement brick synagogue, &c; cost, $500.

No. 133 West Fourth Street, by Methodist Episcopal Church of Fourth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $4,000.

No. 231 Wadsworth Avenue, by Edward Muldoon of 231 Wadsworth Avenue, owner, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $250.

Nos. 220 and 220½ Brooke Street, by George Kocher of 127 Eldridge Street, owner, alterations to a two-story and basement brick hall and dwelling; cost, $300.

No. 167 East Broadway, by Sol Frankel of 56 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $200.

No. 169 East Third Street, by the William Astor estate, Ignatz Bauer, lessee, alterations to a four-story and basement brick store and tenement; cost, $400.

No. 200 to 216 West Seventy-fifth Street, by Elisabeth S. Clark of Cooperstown, N. Y., owner, alterations to a three-story brick stable; cost, $6,000.

Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street, southwest corner, by Louisa M. Gerry of 2 East Sixty-first Street, owner, Ed S. Stokes of 1,111 Broadway, lessee, alterations to a ten-story brick and iron hotel; cost, $3,500.

Third Avenue, east side, 85 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, by Mioland Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $1,200.

No. 526 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, by Robert Teller of 526 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, July 6.

128TH ST, 100 East; Sarah Lippett to John Stillwell		$5,000
123D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 21.6 x100.11; Sarah L. McCollum to George Gatfield		1
105TH ST, 146 and 148 West; Sarah W. Searles to Cornelius P. McLaughlin		1
SAME PROPERTY; Cornelius P. McLaughlin to Arthur C. Searles and wife.		1
148TH ST, n e s, 165.11 ft s e of Bergen Av, 37.1x117.7x25.4x129.2; 148th St, n e s, 221 ft e of Bergen Av, 25.2x94.6x25.7x100.1; 148th St, n e s, 193.7 ft s e of Bergen Av, 27.11x106.1x25.4x117.7; James T. Barry and wife to Ann Vion		1
MORSE AV, n w s, 35 ft s of Lot 124, being part of Lot 133, and also part of Lot 124, map of Village of Morrisania; John E. Comfort, individually and as executor to Annie V. Taylor		20,500
184TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, East, 100x100; the Northern Improvement Company to Mary E. Condon		5,580
VALENTINE AV, e s, 804.8 ft s of 184th St, 25x185; same to Sidney J. H. Howes		1,200
CROTONA AV n e corner of Broad St, 78.6x88.8x81.10x88.7; Matthew Smith and wife to Sebastian Zuschlag		10,000
182D ST, s s, 94 ft e of Webster Av, 42x98.9x41.11x95.10; the Northern Improvement Company to Robert I. Lomas, Jr.		3,920
15TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of 2d Av, 100x114; John P. Banta to Annie Banta		1
MONROE ST, 88; Solomon Bachrach and wife to Otto F. Degener		10
BANK ST, n w corner of Greenwich Av, 119.8x191.9x6.10x156.7; also, s w corner of Bedford St and Commerce St, 75.4x196.3 x78.2x175; also, s e corner of Broad and Stone Sts, 10.6x20.6x13.10x20.3; Mott St, 139, and s s of West 12th St, 96 ft w of Greenwich Av, 21.6x77.6x21.6x74.6; Albert B. Dreyfous to Alma E. Dreyfous and another		1
1ST AV, s w corner of 12th St, 23.8x100; Julia Byrne to Honorah Kent		1
SULLIVAN ST, e s, 125 ft n of Houston St, 25x100; Sallie M. Cory to E. M. Roe.		10
VARICK PLACE, 3, being e s of Sullivan St, 125 ft n of Houston St, 25x100; Francis Forbes, as assignee, to Sallie M. Cory		1
34TH PL, 205 West; Martha M. Davies to Amos F. Eno		1
SAME PROPERTY; Mary L. Robinson to same		1
SAME PROPERTY; Horace J. Brookes and another, executors, to same		16,000
TERRACE PLACE, Lot 830, map of Melrose South, and s s of 139th St, 600 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Anne Vion to James T. Barry		1
CLINTON AV, 1,997; w s, 36.8 ft s of Lebanon St; Henry Schopper to E. J. Woodlock		3,500
113TH ST, 81 East; Valentine Pressler to Fannie Pressler and another		1
PARK Av, 1,088; Joseph McNamara and others to Solomon Wallenstein		22,000
ORCHARD ST, 151 to 157; Otto F. Degener to Solomon Bachrach		10
82D ST, s s, 195 ft w of Central Park West, 21x102.2; James B. Butler, referee, to William H. Erskine		33,000
82D ST, s s, 237 ft w of Central Park West; 21x102.2; same to William H. Erskine		32,850
EDEN AV, e s, Lot 229, map of Mount Eden, 50x100; John Brummer and wife to John Baron		1,500
97TH ST, 228 East; Flora Levy to Pauline Silverstein		1
43D ST, n s, 59 ft e of 9th Av, 21x75.2; Patrick A. Whitney and another, executors, to Jacob Burger		4,500
79TH ST, n s, 525 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x102.2; Julia Edgar and others, executors, to William E. Diller		62,500
94TH ST, 25 East; John J. Mulligan, as executor, to Rosa Zahn		1
JENNINGS ST, 1,086 and 1,088; Rebecca Levy to Morris Weiss		1
ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 250 ft n of Mansion St, 50